The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 37

LAW MAKERS BOUND FOR CUBA

Senators and Congressmen to Make a Tour of the Island.

THEY WILL BE GONE TEN DAYS

The Trip is to Made For a Personal Investigation.

IS NOTHING OFFICIAL ABOUT IT

Administration is Still in the Dark Regarding the Findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry—Spaniards Are Getting Excited Over the Maine Incident—Navy Preparing for War.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Money of Mississippi, Gray of Delaware, Burrows of Michigan, and Congressmen Smith, of Michigan, and Cummings of New York, will leave tomorrow for Cuba where in an unofficial capacity they will thoroughly investigate the conditions as they exist. They will inspect the Maine, examine witnesses as to the cause of the disaster, and will then visit the interior of the inland.

The party is made up of conservatives as well as pronounced pro-Cuban sympathizers. Senator Gallinger says it is purely a private arrangement and the president has not been consulted about it. The party will be accompanied by their wives and will be gone ten days.

A meeting of the cabinet today at which all members were present disclosed the fact that the government is still without news of the cause of the Maine disaster. The court of inquiry up to the present time has not intimated in any way the end of the investigation. The president and his cabinet are as completely in the dark as to what evidence has so far been disclosed, as the day after the explosion.

The truth of this is vouched for by authority, not to be questioned. Nothing is expected from the court till the inquiry is completed and the findings sent to the secretary of war. Nor has the government any intimation when this will be. The cabinet today discussed a number of theories for the explosion but nothing like a definite conclusion was reached.

Another matter considered was the murder of the colored posimaster and his child at Lake City, South Carolina.

Following the cabinet meeting today a report was circulated that Secretary Long made a statement that Spanish responsibility was eliminated from the incident of the disaster to the Maine. When asked by an Associated Press correspondent about the alleged statement he said, "The expression was of a most casual character, based only on his own personal judgment and not from any evidence or information in his position."

SPANIARDS ARE EXCITED.

MADRID, March 1.—Greater anxiety is visible here regarding the verdict of the naval court of inquiry in the loss of the battleship Maine, than a week ago. Constant rumors of possible hostilities are harrassing and weakening the government which is trying to pacify the public. "Jingo" papers publish exhausting dispatches from New York and Washington and relations between the United States and Spain are hourly becoming more strained, attributing to McKinley's anti-Spanish declarations.

Spain is actively seeking the best means to procure additional warships.

Premier Sagasta said in an interview that he expects very satisfactory news from Cuba before April. He added in view of the increased price of grain in Spain the government had decided to reduce import duties. It is believed this will be done at a cabinet meeting tomorrow and that this step is due to the receipt of more reassuring news from the United States.

CONTINUES ITS SESSION.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 1.—The second day's session here of the Maine court of inquiry opened shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Most of the officers examined yesterday had been informed that they might be recalled and the officers were all on hand, although it was expected they would not be examined until the court returns from its second visit to Havana. Groups of enlisted men also gathered about the door of the court, awaiting their turn to be examined.

A good part of the time of the court was devoted to verifying testimony previously given. Following the custom at previous sessions of the court, all witnesses were sworn not to reveal any part of the proceedings of the court.

Judge Advocate Marix said: "We have done good work and are clearing up the hearing. We may get through tonight."

For Rent—Forty acre farm three miles from Racine. Inquire at Journal office.

NO NEED OF AID.

Government Abandons Klondike Relief Expedition—Reindeers to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The war department has decided to abandon the expedition for the relief of miners to the Klondike because the conclusion was reached that no necessity exists for it.

Secretary Alger has written a letter to Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs explaining the department's position and asking congress to take action by joint resolution authorizing the department to dispose of the supplies purchased for the expedition, including the reindeers which have just arrived from Norway. The secretary said conditions on the Yukon have changed, so the reindeer expedition is unnecessary and that General Miles and General Merriam both agree with him. Secretary Alger expresses the opinion that the reindeer can be sold for enough to reimburse the government for their expense. He says he has been offered a hundred dollars each for a hundred. This is above cost. He also states the interior department is anxious to take charge of the animals.

DECISION CAUSES NO CONCERN.

Agricultural Department Not Worried Over Judge Rodger's Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The decision of Judge Rodgers at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday holding the United States federal meat inspection law unconstitutional, apparently causes no concern to the officials of the agricultural department under whose administration the law was executed. They regard the decision as largely technical and will not effect the practical operation of the law when applied to inspection of what is intended for interstate traffic or export to foreign countries.

Secretary Wilson said: "The case on which the decision was founded being criminal, the government has not the right of an appeal as the constitution provides that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. As the matter stands, we shall proceed to administer the law just as if no decision had been rendered.

MONEY TIGHT IN EUROPE.

Exports of Gold to This Country Causing Some Alarm.

LONDON, March 1.—The money market continues very tight and there is little prospect of an early relief. The commercial demand for gold to the United States continues very pressing and according to a report is causing exporters some alarm. The governors of the Bank of France, are considering as to whether they will allow some of that bank's gold to be withdrawn for expodt to the United States.

WAITING FOR THE VIZCAYA.

Spaniards in Havana Preparing to Welcome the Warship.

HAVANA, March 1.—A strong breese is blowing. Active preparations continue for the welcome to the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. Senator Proctor after a visit to Captain General Blanco today, will take a trip to the provinces, probably going west to Pinar del Rio first. No word was received from the divers today of any work of importance.

MORE GUNS FOR NEW YORK.

New Eight-inch Field Guns Being Mounted at Willett's Point.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Work of mounting two eight-inch disappearing guns at Willett's Point, Long Island, begun a week ago is progressing rapidly. Only a short time ago three new guns were mounted at Willett's point, one eight-inch and the others ten-inch.

LEAVE FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Large Party of Gold Seekers Start From Dubuque, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 1.—A party of forty-two leave here tonight for the gold fields in Alaska. Of these thirteen are from Rockford, Ill., nine from Freeport, five from Galena, and the others from Dubuque.

TRAGEDY AT AUSTIN, MINN.

Milton Williams Shot and Killed a Bus Driver.

AUSTIN, Minn., March 1.—Milton Williams, son of the proprietoress of the Williams hotel, shot and killed Daniel P. Flynn, a discharged bus driver, in an altercation about the latter's wages. Williams escaped into Iowa.

Manufacturers and Investors

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killeen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Nebraska has done well of late. The records show a handsome decrease in the number of mortgages as well as amount.

FOR $5,000 DAMAGES

Suit Commenced Against the M. R. & K. Railway for Damages.

PAPERS SERVED THIS MORNING

Christian Stripple Appointed Administrator of the Estate of Isaac T. Bowles Killed in a Collision—He Commences Suit for Damages.

From Daily of March 1.

In the county court this morning Christian Stripple was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Isaac T. Bowles, who was injured in a collision on the M. R. & K. Electric railway January 12, at Pike Creek, Kenosha county, and died at the St. Mary's hospital the following day.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bowles was a motorman on the road and that a car containing officers and directors of the road, collided with the car he had in charge and his legs were crushed and he did not recover.

The father of the dead man came from Missouri and attempted to make a settlement, fut failed.

Immediately after being appointed this morning Mr. Stripple commenced suit against the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric company for $5,000 damages, and the papers were served on officers of the company before noon.

The title of the suit is Christian Stripple, as administrator of the estate of Isaac T. Bowles, deceased, plaintiff, vs. Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric company, a corporation, defendant.

The plaintiff represents that he was appointed administrator of the estate on March 1, 1898; that the defendant at all times mentioned was a corporation and operated an electric railway through Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee counties; that Isaac T. Bowles was on the 12th day of January and prior to that time, employed as moterman of the company; that on the 12th day of January he was so engaged on car No. 11, which left Kenosha five minutes after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the accident, on his way to the city of Racine. That the defendant on said day and about that time negligently and carelessly directed to be sent and did send over their lines on the way from the city of Racine towards Kenosha a special car and said defendant negligently and carelessly failed to warn or notify said Isaac T. Bowles thereof. That by reason of such negligence and carelessness on the part of said defendant the said special car collided with the car operated by the said Isaac T. Bowles, causing severe physical injuries to him, the said Isaac T. Bowles, from which injuries said Bowles died on the 13th of January, 1898. That said collision was caused, and such injuries sustained by him, without any fault and negligence on his part, and entirely by reason of the fault and negligence of said defendant and its officers.

The complaint further says that Isaac T. Bowles was 28 years old; was unmarried and left several heirs and that he contributed to the support of his parents and that had he lived they would have required financial aid from their son and the plaintiff prays judgment in the sum of $5,000 and costs, etc.

Cooper, Nelson, Simmons & Walker are attorneys for the plaintiff.

WHERE IS THE CABBAGE.

Frank Gibson and Officers are Looking for Mr. Markel, a Tree Agent.

From Daily of March 1.

This afternoon the police are looking after a tree agent named M. F. Markel, who has been stopping at Hotel Racine for a short time. It appears that Mr. Markel, besides being a tree agent, was agent of Mr. Frank Gibson, a prominent farmer of Kenosha county, his duty being to sell cabbage for Mr. Gibson in various cities. Mr. Gibson forwarded two carloads to Duluth, two carloads to St. Paul, one carload to Minneapolis and one carload to Omaha, the value of all being $1,800. Markel came here last night for the purpose of settling with Mr. Gibson. Mr. Gibson received a letter from a Minneapolis, Minn., house which said that Markel had represented himself as Gibson and had been paid $40 on the carload of cabbage, but that a dispute arose and the cabbage was removed from their store and they did not know where it was. Mr. Markel said that it was in the hands of commission men and that he had collected nothing. Mr. Gibson threatened to have the man arrested. In the meantime a couple of farmers whom Markel owed money for trees and board, got after him and he cannot be found. His satchel was found at the hotel and was taken to the police office. Mr. Gibson is anxious to know where his six loads of cabbage are, or five loads, as he has heard from the Omaha car. Telegrams have been sent to St. Paul, Duluth and Minneapolis, but no answer has yet been received. In the meantime an effort is being made to find Mr. Markel in order to get an explanation. Markel is said to have come from Delavan, Wis.

For Sale and For Rent cards at this office.

SCRATCHED AGAIN.

Some of the Firemen and Policemen Get no Pay—Waiting for a Decision.

City Treasurer Walter Driver paid the city employes today, the list including firemen, policemen, bridge tenders and others. Mayor Graham was not present at the city hall to scratch the firemen and policemen whom he did not appoint, being sick at his home, but the roll was taken to his home and the names were missing when it came back. Judge Fish has not yet given a decision in the case of Frederick Ollerich against the mayor and until he does so, matters will remain just as they are at the present time, and the firement and policemen who are not serving under the provision of the charter will not get their pay. One of the peculiar things about the mixture in which the city finds itself is that of James Bruce, assistant fire marshal. He is serving both under the provisions of the charter and the civil service law, still his name is scratched and he gets no pay.

ROBBED A WOMAN.

Two Men Choke a Woman Into Insensibility and Get Away with $225—No Car Held Up

From Daily of March 1.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night a report became general about the city that a Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric car had been held up between this city and Kenosha and that all of the passengers were robbed, one woman losing $225 and a gold watch and others smaller amounts. Inquiry revealed that the report was untrue, but that a bold robbery had been committed at a residence in the northern suburbs of Kenosha.

Mrs. Frank Breidt was the victim of the thieves. It was a little after 7 o'clock when two strange men entered the rooms she occupied in the upper part of a house and asked if her husband was at home. She said no, that he had just gone down town. One of the men sprang at her, grasped her by the throat and choked her to insensibility, while the other man went through the bureau drawers and succeeded in finding $225. The fellows left the lady lying senseless on the floor. When she came to she immediately ran down stairs and gave the alarm and the police department was notified as soon as possible. Mrs. Breidt gave a fair description of the two men and stated that in her opinion they wore masks or had their faces blackened.

Two men, strangers in Kenosha, were seen to board a north bound freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and it was supposed that they came to this city, but the Racine police did not succeed in finding them either at the Junction or depot, and it is probable that the fellows went on north.

A telephone message from Kenosha says that although the lady was considerably frightened and shocked by her rough experience she is all right today.

ROBBED AT A FUNERAL.

Two Young Men Arrested on Charge of Robbing a Woman at a Funeral.

From Daily of March 1.

Two well dressed young men, giving their names as Charles Gordon and George Graham, of Milwaukee, were arrested this afternoon by Policeman Frank Bassinger, on charge of having robbed a woman who was attending a funeral at one of the Kenosha churches. The woman alleges that she had just come out of the church when one of the young men grabbed her pocketbook which she had in her hand and ran away. She followed and saw them get on a Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric car and identified them as the men who robbed her. Chief of Police Stemm telephoned the police office here and Officer Bassinger and others met the car at Seventeenth street and arrested the men who were pointed out by the conductor and motorman. The name of the woman robbed and how much money she lost was not learned. No pocketbook was found on the young men, but they had money. Both deny having committed the theft. Chief Stemm will be after the men at 4 o'clock.

Will Retire.

Mr. Frank Lockwood, who recently opened a meat market at the corner of Park avenue and Sixth street, will retire having accepted a position with Armour & Co. as car agent between Kenosha and Waukegan, Ill., taking the place of Mr. Holmes who assumes charge of the Racine office. Mr. Lockwood is not able to state who will succeed him as proprietor of the market. Frank is a lively and hustling business man and will make a good representative for Armour & Co.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking front rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

THEY WATCHED HIM

Ald. John T. Rowlands Presented with a Gold Watch and Chain.

IT WAS ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED

A Gift From the Choir and Members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church—Presentation Made by R. T. Roberts—Held in High Esteem.

From Daily of March 1.

A few evenings since there appeared in the columns of the Journal an account of a reception and surprise given by the members of the Belle City Male Chorus to Alderman John T. Rowlands, of the Sixth ward, he having been a member of the chorus for years, and about to sever his relations by removing to Grand Rapids, Michigan.

It appears that Mr. Rowlands' friends embrace people in all sections of the city and among many of the societies. He has ever been a leader in vocal music and a promoter of music in general and served as leader of the Welsh Presbyterian church choir for some time. To Mr. Rowlands can certainly be credited the high standing of the majority of Welsh musical organizations of the city.

Arrangements unknown to Mr. Rowlands had been going on for some time among his friends in the Welsh Presbyterian church. Last evening was the usual time for holding prayer meeting. It was known that Mr. Rowlands would be present to conduct the singing and it was decided as an opportune time in which to make known to the gentleman the feelings of the members of the church and choir.

After a short meeting Rev. R. T. Roberts, pastor of the church, did not pronounce the benediction, but in an informal way he brought matters about by addressing the meeting and Mr. Rowlands in particular. The genial pastor said in substance that in view of the fact of Mr. Rowlands' departure, it was the intention as well as the privilege of the choir and congregation to show their appreciation of his past work, and though sorry to see him depart from our midst, assured him that the door was not closed behind him, but there would be a most hearty welcome for him whenever he should return which they hoped would be soon. The pastor told how Mr. Rowlands had been a true and loving friend among them and at the same time a great help and worker in the church. So it had become the privilege to show their thanks to him. In the first place they did not want to give him a gold-headed cane or the head of anything else, as he was not old and did not need one. In the second place they did not want to give him a chair, as they expected, that he would be too busy to be seated at all. In the third place they did not want to give him any money as they did not know what he would do with it. In the fourth place, however, they had decided to give him a worthy time piece, as they desired to have him use all his time in his success and as he would often glance at it he would gratefully recall the many warm friends he had in Racine.

Mr. Robert then presented Mr. Rowlands with a handsome gold watch and chain with the following inscription:

Presented to
John T. Rowlands
by
Congregation and Choir
of
Welsh Presbyterian Church,
Racine, Wis.,
Feb. 28, 1898.

It is not necessary to state that Alderman Rowlands was visibly affected. The fact is he attempted to respond and admitted that there were no words in the English language with which he could express his feelings. He had not realized that his work was worth it, but he wished to express in the ablest possible manner his sincere thanks for the beautiful gift.

The remainder of the evening the large crowd mingled near Mr. Rowlands and bade him good-bye and wished him and his family a happy home and prosperity. Alderman Rowlands will depart for Grand Rapids tomorrow, but his family will not go until later.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

A donation will be held at Woodmans' hall Tuesday, March 8, for the benefit of Pastor Brown. All are invited.

Henry Mathews and L. W. Hawkins who have been on the sick list are reported better.

Mrs. Ganiac, who has been visiting her son, Jessie, returned to her home Monday.

Mr. McEachron is entertaining well diggers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheared are visiting her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. N. Burgess.

Monthly stock fair at Hale's Corners on Monday, March 7.

COUNTY NEWS.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, March 1st, 1898.

E. M. Groat is on the sick list.

Miss Ella Muckey of Big Bend is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. G. Coat.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas of Ives Grove spent Sunday at the home of Levi Hulburt.

Miss Dora Adron, superintendent of the Deaconess Home of Milwaukee occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening.

John Cooper and wife rejoice over the arrival of a son at their home last Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Plucker is very ill.

Hattie and Nettie Sawyer came home to spend Sunday. They were accompanied by Mr. H. Healey and Mr. Weeks of Lyons.

Dr. H. B. Newell made a flying visit to Chicago recently.

Postmaster Sanders is somewhat under the weather.

Hattie Sawyer, Sadie Gunderson and France Malone were chosen as deleagtes to the I. O. G. T. convention to be held at Delavan March 11 and 12.

Mr. Edward Perkins spent a few days with relatives the past week. He holds a responsible position with a Milwaukee firm.

Mrs. Kortendick is reported seriously ill with paralysis at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Henningfield.

William Sanders had business at the county seat Tuesday.

Five candidates were initiated in the Modern Woodmen at their last meeting and the lodge is steadily growing.

N. H. Palmer is closing out his stock of goods and will retire from business as he has been in business here about sixty years.

A company of young folks from this place spent a very pleasant evening at the home of William Dalton of Rochester last Thursday.

A large and appreciative audience gathered at Noll's hall on Washington's birthday to enjoy the entertainment given by the pupils of the Waterford graded school which was a flattering success and a credit to the teachers, R. E. Carneross and Miss Delia Olson, who are the recipients of the highest praise and the people of Waterford have every reason to feel proud of the school. Every number of the program was well rendered. Space forbids us of making special mention. Receipts of the evening, $24.10.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., March 1, 1898.

A surprise was planned and successfully carried out Tuesday evening, March 1. The victim was Mr. Manns Combs, it being the seventy-first anniversary of his birth. The evening was spent in games and social conversation and at a late hour all returned home wishing Mr. Combs many more such happy events.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lee was a guest of relatives in Racine the past week.

William Longmore of Genera, Wis., was a guest of his parents Sunday.

J. E. Albright transacted business at the Belle City Monday.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads McKercher and Bowers of Burlington made their trip through here on Friday of last week, which they usually make Tuesday.

William Dixon of Union Grove was seen in our village Thursday afternoon.

Miss Emma Longmore spent a few days of last week as a guest of Union Grove relatives.

A goodly number from here attended the farmers' institute at Western Union Junction.

Frank Harman shipped a carload of cattle to Milwaukee Tuesday.

MYGATTS CORNERS.

Mygatts Corners, March 3, 1898.

News from Mygatts as well as news from other points in the county was snow bound last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowley and Mr. and Mrs. George Van Wie were entertained at dinner by friends at Western Union Junction last week Friday.

The bicycle races in Racine have been well patronized by our residents.

Rev. E. O. Dickenson was absent Sunday on a trip to Ohio. His pulpit was filled by a pastor from Racine who delivered a good sermon to a large audience.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lewis spent Sunday with Mrs. M. Sewell.

Miss Verona Erickson a sweet little girl just entering her teens, was called to the happier life beyond last Saturday. Her cheerful face will be sadly missed by her school mates and friends. The funeral will be held Monday at 2 o'clock.

The roads in some places are in very bad condition while in others it is good sleighing.

The Crokinole club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowley this week.

Miss Anna Ledka visited our school last week.

Miss Mae E. Titus visited Mrs. Elmer Gifford of Linwood last week.

School was suspended a week ago Monday on account of the dreadful condition of the roads.

For auction bills send your order to the Journal Printing Company, No. 208 Main street, Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, county agent, Union Grove, Wis.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Miss Minnie Jones of Racine is spending the week with her brother, Mr. Alvin Jones.

Mr. Henry Ferber had a valuable horse injured the other day. The animal in running with others in the yard got into a snowdrift near a fence and in floundering to get out jumped on the fence tearing its breast badly. Mr. West of Raymond was called to treat it.

Mr. W. P. D. Crane of Union Grove called on friends in the neighborhood Friday.

The many friends of E. B. Skewes will be glad to know that he is improving steadily though slowly. He is now able to set up a part of each day. As a guard against possible complications, Dr. Haven of Racine was called in consultation with Dr. Corr. The doctors agree that indications are favorable to full recovery.

Miss Welch of Yorkville visited Mrs. Harry Jones yesterday.

A few of our profession are attending the institute that is being held at Western Union Junction.

Mr. Samuel Skewes Jr. took advantage of the recent thaw and freeze and filled his ice house.

Mr. George Moser, formerly of this place writes a friend here that he is situated on a farm at Handy Creek, N. Y., about six miles from the city of Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ball of Yorkville called at Grovean today.

School was closed a few days last week for lack of scholars.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Mrs. Virgil Lacey of Chicago is the guest of Miss Florence Ellis.

Will Fendic is stopping with friends in town.

Robert Dixon of Silver Lake visited his brother Dixon last Monday.

William Stevens went to Somers last Saturday to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. George Jordon.

Amil Hockbert is visiting friends at West Superior.

Brother Corr occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church at Kenosha last Sunday.

Miss Julia Bishop of Nebraska is visiting friends in Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Auch Murdock visited friends in Brighton last Sunday.

Mrs. Florence Knapp is under the doctor's care.

Miss Deforest, a Beloit elocutionist, will give a reading at the M. E. church next Saturday night. She will be assisted by local talent.

The typhoid fever patients are improving. Deck Dixon is still quite seriously ill.

Clarence Curtin entertained his friends at a birthday party last Friday night.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Teachers' institute at Burlington Friday and Saturday.

The ladies cemetery association will meet at the residence of Mrs. Farr Saturday, March 5, from 3 to 4 p. m.; all interested in this work are invited to be present.

The Guild will meet at the home of Mrs. George Waller Thursday March 3.

William Rowe Jr., who has been at Kenosha for some time is at home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bottomly of Burlington spent Saturday with the Frost family.

The Wickert family are about to move on the White farm, which they have rented. Thomas White and family will move to Honey Creek.

Mr. Schlomowitz of Milwaukee came out Saturday to spend the week looking after his farm work.

The sleighing is excellent at present.

A number from here attended the auction sale at John Kelley's farm last Thursday.

Handsome Donation.

Rev. J. G. Hewett and wife, of Raymond, are popular with the parishioners of the Congregational church at that place and were the recipients of a handsome donation a few days ago, for which they are very thankful. The donators were Frederickson Bros., Thomas Morgauson, Mr. and Mrs. George West and N. P. Hanson.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Womankind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for $1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Look out for slippery sidewalks.

The sun is rapidly softening up the great mass of snow.

The average boy is having a good time catching on behind the bobs.

The snow is now so well packed that sleighing has been much improved.

Never mind the weather so the wind don't blow, at least in this lattitude.

J. C. Heddle, assignee of Stang Bros., of Burlington, has been discharged in the circuit court.

It might be well for the river and harbor committee to visit Racine and inspect our harbor.

Ted Martin, charged with refusing to assist Officer Erickson, was sent to jail for thirty days.

The Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric railway is now open and cars are running on time.

People throwing orange and banana peelings on the sidewalks are guilty of a dangerous practice.

Already several societies are making arrangements for dancing parties on Easter Monday night.

Eddie Gillen is still confined to the Milwaukee hospital and is getting along as well as can be expected.

On Saturday evening Conductor William Tilton lost a pocketbook containing $80, a railroad pass and other papers.

The Junction Steam Laundry was sold on a chattel mortgage by Attorney Atherton. It was bid in by John Schilling for $375.

Racine people are keeping cool amidst all the war excitement. They are confident the president will do the right thing, and await with him, the facts.

The Sheboygan city council has appropriated $400 for the purpose of sending a delegation to Washington to work in the interest of the harbor at that place.

Articles of incorporation of the Hurlbut-Armstrong Iron company were filed with the register of deeds today. The capital stock is $20,000, and the incorporators are H. W. Hurlbut, John Armstrong and John Simmons. The objects of the company were published in these columns a few days ago.

W. C. Winship of Lawrence, Kas., a former resident of this city, is renewing old acquaintances here for a few days. Mr. Winship is an agent for the J. I. Case T. M. Co., and it is two years since he has visited his former home. At Lawrence, he says, people were beginning to don their spring clothing when he left a couple of days ago and he was surprised to see this portion of the country snowbound.

Daniel McGeehan, an old Racine boy, has arrived in the city from New York City, having been called here on account of the dangerous sickness of his father, Edward McGeehan, one of Racine's oldest and best known citizens he having lived here since 1848. It was twenty-five years ago that Dan left Racine, and he has not been here since. He notes many changes in the town during his quarter of a century absence. The old land marks in the Fourth ward where he attended school and was whalloped by his teachers, have disappeared and he hardly recognizes the scenes of his happy boyhood days. All of Dan's old friends who are here will be glad to meet and shake his hand. His sister, Miss Catherine McGeehan, accompanied him west.

Social and Personal.

Attorney Max Heck is in Madison on legal business.

Mayor Graham is still confined to his home with la grippe.

Mrs. Dr. S. C. Buchan is confined to her home by sickness.

Mr. Tyrrell, a prominent citizen of Lake Geneva, is in the city on business.

Mathew Slush has returned from an extended business trip in the north and east.

S. Wolf and son have returned from an extended business trip in New York City.

Henry W. Wright of Merrill, Wis., is lying quite sick at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Tate, on Grand avenue.

Dr. Amos, a former well known dentist of Racine, now of Nebraska, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barker.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anæmic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

DENOUNCES AMERICAN SEAMEN

Spanish Organ Calls Them Theives, Cut-throats, Pirats and Everything But Murderers.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Carlist organ, El Correo, of Madrid received by mail, declares there is no doubt whatever that the loss of the Maine was due to lack of discipline, and characterizes the crew of the United States cruiser, lately at Venice as "pirates rather than sailors of a civilized nation." It says: "The drunkards, insubordinates, thieves, fighters, and sailors of the United States never set foot ashore without creating riots. Nightly several of them slept in jail, or were taken on board under arrest, until the municipalities were forced to formally complain to the commander, and request him not to allow his men to land, otherwise they could not be answerable for the consequences. This naval convict ship, which must be a twin sister of the Maine, never was free from fuses and alcohol. It is a marvelous thing that in such hands, one of their ships does not blow up daily."

REMOVING THE BODIES.

Divers at Work on the Maine Wreck in Havana Harbor.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—It promises well for divers at work on the Maine securing bodies and salvage. Including Spanish divers, there are probably eight men below water simultaneously. Great preparations are being made among Spaniards to welcome the cruiser Vizcaya, expected today.

Showers later in the day interferred somewhat with operations. The coast survey steamer Bache returned this morning to Tortugas with four of the Maine's wounded. Five wounded are still here, unable to be moved.

A Miner's Sufferings.

Exposure induced colds, and colds developed into that commonest but most offensive of maladies—Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cleared the way to the pure gold of good health. Fred Lawrie, of Trail Creek, B. C., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh. I procured Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. 2 bottles cured me completely. I can highly recommend it." Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—38.

Communication.

North Cape, Wis., Feb. 24, 1898.

Editor Journal: Our institute is on today and as the storm has abated and the roads are open we expect a large attendance. The workers may have a duty to perform not on the program. Charlie Apple has just succeeded in producing a new seedling "Apple," which may be submitted to those gentlemen for naming. The size and color are just what the market demands. Charley is happy.

NOW IN SESSION AT KEY WEST

Court of Inquiry Resumes Work on American Soil.

GAVE OUT NO INFORMATION.

Nothing Known Regarding Their Findings in the Maine Disaster.

THE WORK FAR FROM FINISHED

Administration Denies That It Has Received Word From the Court That Outside Forces Caused the Destruction of Batleship—Movements of Uncle Sam's War Vessels.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 22.—The Maine naval court of inquiry began its session this morning. Officers and civilians here, who believed representatives from Havana in saying this court has already declared the loss of the Maine was due to treachery, have apparently changed their minds, for today the universal question is what has the court found out, while yesterday one heard all around when will war be declared?

When brought face to face with the court the men realized for the first time how unlikely the court would allow any inkling that its conclusions would be known out of season.

This morning the torpedo boat Cushing brought the members of the court from on board the New York and sessions were begun in the United States district court room. A small crowd gathered on the outside eagerly watching for developments.

Long before the officers were ready to go to the court room the survivors of the Maine were up and wailing at the barracks. It was not known whether any of them would be called, but all preparations were made so the court would not be delayed.

The court opened shortly after 10 o'clock and Lieutenant Blandin was the first witness.

DENIES FLOATING REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is absolutely no information at the navy department as to whether or not the Maine court of inquiry will return to Havana from Key West or when it will finish its work. It is believed the work is so far done, aside from the recovery of the bodies and personal property, is scarcely more than preliminary.

It can be stated authoritatively the navy department received nothing to indicate the case was an explosion and that the reports that it had been advised, was issued by external agencies, without foundation.

Capt. Sigsbee telegraphed that two more bodies were recovered yesterday. One was unidentified, and the other was that of J. W. Johnson.

Holzer, one of the wounded, died in the hospital at Havana.

Commander Forsythe at Key West, telegraphed that he secured ground for the temporary interment of bodies brought from Havana.

The battleship Texas, which has been at Galveston, returned to the squadron at Tortugas. The Terror arrived at New York, and the Castine reached Port France, West Indies.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

[Seal.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is now decided the artillery service of the army is to be enlarged by two regiments. It is well.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.

Rupture Cured

IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.
No Surgical Operation.
No Severe Pain.
No Loss of Time.
No Pay until Cured.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Send for Circulars.

F. A. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.
EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF
Fidelity Rupture Cure
AT HOTEL RACINE, RACINE, WIS.
EVERY THURSDAY.
10 TO 12 A. M. AND 1 TO 4 P. M.

Bring your physician along to see you treated and let him decide when you are cured, before you pay me.

MASS FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Cardinal Gibbons Delivers an Eloquent and Patriotic Address.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—Requiem mass for the repose of those who were lost with the Maine was celebrated at the cathedral this morning. Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent, and patriotic address. He praised the calmness, tranquility which characterized the attitude of the president and other executive officers of the government and congress in the face of the ordeal through which the country is passing. He expressed the belief that the destruction of the Maine was not sufficient cause for war unless it is shown that Spain connived it. He counselled suspension of judgment till the court of inquiry makes known the result of its labors.

HOTEL DAMAGED.

The Hotel Bishop at Aurora, Ill., Seriously Damaged by Fire.

The Hotel Bishop, the finest hostelry at Aurora, Ill., of which Elmer C. Puffer, a Racine boy, is proprietor, and Charles James, also of Racine, is secretary, narrowly escaped destruction by fire Saturday morning. The fire broke out in room 22. The fire spread rapidly, but the guests all escaped and an invalid lady was rescued. Charles James also had difficulty in getting out of the house. While the fire threatened to consume the hotel at one time the department got control and put it out. The loss to Messrs. Puffer and James will amount to $1,000 and they have no insurance. Although the blaze was a serious one the house was kept open and run just the same.

Take it Home. "Having used Salvation Oil in my family for rheumatism I find it an excellent remedy. Hiram G. Dudley, of Dudley & Carpenter Commission Merchants, 125 Light St., Balto., Md."

Burlington Free Press: When Warden Roberts of the Waupun state prison announces his intention of starting criminal proceedings against the parties who, it is said, have been smuggling letters in and out of the prison for convicts. They certainly ought to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, but if there is ever a place where public servants should be held to a strict accountability it is in that institution.

In Heart Disease It Works Like Magic

"For years my greatest enemy was organic heart disease. From uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and the bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonder-worker, for my case was chronic."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—37.

England has been amusing itself during the excitement on the blowing up of the Maine in erecting its flag within our Alaska boundary line.

Bleeding Piles, Itching Piles.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Piles in all its forms—Itching, Bleeding and Blind. One application gives quick relief; three nights will cure most cases; six nights will cure most stubborn cases. The best and surest cure for any and all skin eruptions. 35 cents. For sale by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—35.

Weather expert De Voe of New Jersey predicts an early spring. Other prophets predicted a late spring. Nothing like having a choice which to believe.

Not a Quarter

But just 10 cents and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good. Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Billiousness, Nausea, Sallowness. For sale by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—36.

President Dole of Hawaii has shaken the dust off his feet gathered in his travels in our great republic and gone to his far off island home.

Eczema Relieved in a Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—39.

Janesville has $36,500 in damage suits brought against it for injuries received through defective sidewalks.

Cinnamon-Coated Pills.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose. 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Sold by W. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St.—40.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

From Baby to the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Place, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

William Raymond Appointed Manager of Armour & Co. at Milwaukee.

From Daily of Feb. 23.

Important changes were made at the Armour & Co. plant this morning. Mr. William Raymond, who has managed the Racine branch so successfully for the years, has been transferred to the management of the Milwaukee plant and Captain Knudson, who has had charge of Milwaukee since leaving here, has been promoted to the important position of inspector of this district. S. E. Holmes, who has been car-inspector between Kenosha and Waukegan, taken the Racine office. Many friends of Mr. Raymond will be pleased to learn of his promotion. He is a bright and energetic young business man and understands his business to perfection. Captain Knudson will also receive the congratulations of his many friends. The new man, Mr. Holmes, is a pleasant and affable gentleman and will take care of Armour & Co.'s interests in good shape.

A SINGULAR SIGHT.

Witnessed Between Two Sparrows on Main Street Saturday Afternoo.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

The little sparrows which infest the streets of Racine have been condemned as a nuisance. They are fighters and most of the sweet songsters have been driven out of the country by them. Sometimes these birds do funny things. An incident was witnessed Saturday that seems remarkable. Two of the birds were fighting in mid air. They brought up against the show window of Silber & Griswold. One of the birds dropped to the sidewalk stunned. The other swooped down and grasping the other in its claws flew away with it. The last seen of the bird with its injured songster it was going up over the Manufacturers National bank building.

NEW ASSOCIATION.

Organized by the Bohemian Ladies of the Belle City.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

The Bohemian ladies of Racine held a meeting at the North Side Turner hall yesterday afternoon and organized a Bohemian Ladies Association, starting off thirty-five strong. The objects is to insure the members, pay sick benefits and bury the dead. A. Bubak, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Klicek, of Chicago, were present to perfect the organization and explain its workings and also to install officers. The officers are as follows:

Past President—Josephine Yetmar.
President—Marie Pelican.
Vice President—Kristina Prokes.
Secretary—Helen Kroupa.
Financial Secretary—Sofia Dostal.
Treasurer—Annie Musil.
Sentry—Frances Nerad.
Trustees—Barburn S. Bures, Carrie Cibelius, Josephine Kroulik, Sofia Pavel, Anna Kamback.

After the installation of the officers a reception and supper was held and a general good time enjoyed by those present.

MATRIMONIAL.

Nelson-Hardy.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening Miss Lillian F. Nelson, of Ravenswood, Ill., and Mr. Reginald P. Hardy, of Chicago, were united in marriage at the Immanuel church on North Wisconsin street, by Rev. J. W. Gilman. The couple were handsome and stylish and are well known in Illinois.

Fire in a Cellar.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

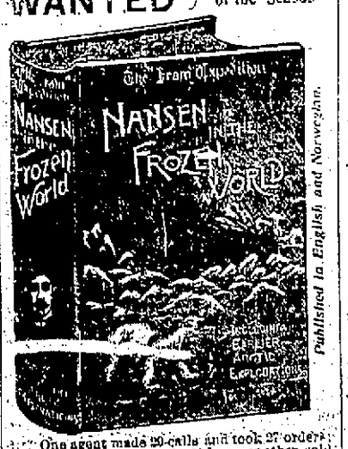
This morning a fire broke out in a cellar at the home of Mathew Lui, No. 1445 Superior street, while the family was engaged smoking ham. The blaze was easily subdued and the damage will not amount to over $25.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

AGENTS WANTED For the Fastest Selling Book.... of the Season



Published in English and Norwegian.

One agent made 20 calls and took 27 orders; another took 82 orders in 5 days; another sold 25 in 2 days, etc.

AGENTS HAVE NO COMPETITION.
FOURTH EDITION NOW ON PRESS
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Lakeside Building.
CHICAGO, - - ILL.

THOUSANDS ARE LIKE HIM.

Prominent Member of the Legislature Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Representative Crouch Made a Well Man by Using Dr. Greene's Nervura. Editor J. C. Gere Gives the Result of His Investigation of This Remarkable Cure in the Daily Gazette. Spring is the Time to Be Cured.

HON. CHAS. S. CROUCH, REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The editorial columns of the Northampton (Mass.) Daily Gazette give the particulars of the remarkable cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, of Hon. Charles S. Crouch, Northampton's ablest and best known statesman and Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Editor J. C. Gere, of this leading newspaper, personally investigated the facts of this wonderful cure, and his widely-read editorial states the details of the cure exactly as they occurred, giving Hon. Mr. Crouch's own words.

Following is the editorial in full:

Learning that a great cure had been effected in the case of Representative Chas. S. Crouch, of Northampton, Mass., by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, a reporter took occasion to call on Mr. Crouch and talk with him about it, and among the thousands of testimonials given to this world-renowned medicine, none will be more widely read or give greater weight than this one coming from so noted a man as Representative Crouch.

Hon. Mr. Crouch said:

"Last spring I did not feel in my usual health; felt as tired in the morning as when I retired; had no energy nor ambition to go about a day's work; no appetite with which to regain strength and energy. In this condition I worked along from week to week, thinking that after awhile matters would right themselves and I would feel like myself again. But to the contrary, I grew worse.

"Knowing that Dr. Greene's Nervura was not a patent medicine, but a medicine put up from a prescription discovered by the doctor in his private practice, I resolved to try it. The first bottle helped me so much that I purchased another one, and even a third bottle, when, to my great joy, I found myself as well as ever I was in my life; and furthermore, have remained so."

In further conversation he said:

"Dr. Greene's Nervura is a great medicine. There is no humbug about it! It was made to cure, and it does cure! No one need be afraid to use it."

Day by day he praises this wonderful medicine to his friends and neighbors, as the one sure way to regain their health.

The word of this widely known statesman should have the most convincing weight with the public, but when we have added to this the fact that the Northampton Daily Gazette, a newspaper of the highest standing, vouches editorially for the truth of every word, and its editor states that he has personally investigated all the facts of the marvelous cure, there should be no hesitation by the people to use this great medical discovery this wonderful curer of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is a fact, no longer to be doubted, that this remedy cures—that it makes those who use it strong and well—that it is the surest and most certain cure for disease in all the world, and the very best spring medicine possible to take.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful specialist in curing diseases, Dr. Greene, of 148 State St., Chicago, Ill. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine. Do not fail to use it!

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.
ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENCY:
GEO. A. CRANE,
RACINE, WIS.

MONUMENTS
GRANITE AND MARBLE
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.
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G. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
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DR. N. WEINBERG,
The Boston Dentist
Teeth Extracted, Filled and Crowned Without Pain.
$8 BEST SET TEETH $8
$5 GOOD SET TEETH $5
22k. Gold Crowns.....$5 | Gold Fillings.....$1 up
Porcelain Crowns.....$5 | Silver Fillings.....75c up
Bridgework, per tooth $5
A Guaranty for 10 Years with all work.
Lady Attendant. German Spoken.
Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
DR. WEINBERG,
The Boston Dentist
Over DAN & SOL, Racine.

I WANT people everywhere to take orders for me, $150 a month easily made. Address with stamp F. R. WADLEIGH, Alton, N. H.

RANKS THINING OUT

Untimely Disintegration in the Ranks of the Grand Army.

RADICAL MEASURES SUGGESTED

Every Worthy Comrade Who Has Been Suspended for Non-payment of Dues Must be Restored to Full Membership—Commander Gray's Order.

When the G. A. R. camp fire was held at the Lakeside Auditorium on the night of January 24, under the auspices of Governor Harvey post, No. 17, it was stated that the object was to revive interest in the department, as members were dropping out, some removed by death, others allowing their dues to lapse and then there was a good per cent of old soldiers who refused to belong on account of political affiliations.

Department Commander E. B. Gray made a telling speech in regard to the alarming state of affairs and ventured to remark that at the rate the ranks were thinning out the G. A. R. would eventually become an organization of the past. Ways and means were suggested whereby all old soldiers would put their shoulders to the wheel as one and pull all who had served during the war.

Department Commander Gray has issued an order and stress is laid upon the prospect of untimely disintegration in the ranks of the order and radical measures to prevent such a disaster are recommended. The department commander says in part that returns for the term ended December 31, 1897, so far as received, indicate that in order to arrest untimely disintegration in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, every worthy comrade who is now suspended for non-payment of dues must be restored to full membership. This can be done in such a manner as each post considers best; by remission of dues, by paying the same from some of the many available sources, by personal solicitation of comrades, and by impressing all with the important fact that this parent of American patriotic orders is not organized for the purpose of making money, but for vastly higher and nobler objects. That it may be known what has been done along this line, a supplemental report will be received and published at the department encampment in May, covering the months of January, February, March and April, 1898, from all posts making net gains in membership during the first third of the current year. Post and staff officers are directed to give this vital subject earnest and persistent attention from the receipt of these orders until May 1 next, and not later than that date forward to the assistant adjutant-general statements of the net gain in members since the reports of December 31, 1897.

ENROUTE TO ALASKA.

G. J. Ellis Writes an Interesting Letter of His Trip to Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 10, 1898.

Editor Racine Daily Journal.

Knowing that I can reach my friends through the columns of your paper I would ask that you give this letter a little space in your paper. I left Racine February 9 last bound for the gold fields of Alaska. Leaving Chicago at 5:30 on the same day via, the Chicago & Northwestern road, I spent the night very comfortably in a stateroom on that road and reached St. Paul in a drizzling rain the next morning. Having eight hours to wait for my overland train I decided to go over to Minneapolis and visit my old friend and schoolmate, M. A. Newman, who is in the boot and shoe business and who has been a resident of that city for twenty-five years. After spending a very pleasant day with him I returned in time to take the 4:30 p. m. train for Seattle.

On board I found a great many fellow passengers who were also on their way to the land of gold. Leaving huge piles of snow behind me at Racine, it had nearly all disappeared by the time I reached St. Paul. We encountered no more snow until we began to reach the Rockies. The deepest snow appeared to be on the Cascade mountains and it was from 10 to 15 feet deep. One of the most interesting sights witnessed was in crossing the mountains on what is called the switch on the Great Northern road. The way of crossing these mountains with a train is by switching up the side of the mountains from one elevation to another until the summit is reached, and then the train descends on the other side in the same manner. While on one of these high elevations we encountered one of those huge snow slides that are so common in the mountains. This slide required the power of one rotary engine, three locomotives and about fifty men. While this slide was being removed another took place, and by this time the passengers began to get discouraged and wondered if the "grub" in their baskets and car would hold out until the train again reached civilization. After a delay of about six hours our train finally started down the incline through the snow tunnel made by the rotary. In passing through, the snow was as high as the car roof in several places. We feared as we were passing through the tunnel that we were taking our lives in our hands, for had a slide taken place it would have been all up with us. A tunnel is now being constructed through the mountain which will do away with all this trouble.

After leaving the mountains the snow rapidly disappeared and we were soon in a country where the grass was as green as we see it in Wisconsin in the beautiful month of June. I arrived in Seattle Wash., Sunday night, Feb. 13, about 9 hours late. I was tired out with the long, continuous ride, and glad to once more set my feet on a firm foundation.

The city of Seattle is a very hilly city and has a living population of about 65,000, and at present is a very thriving city and merchants in all kinds of trade are doing well owing to the Alaska trade. Having had some experience in partly outfitting here and in Chicago, I would say to my friends that with a few exceptions I find that I can outfit in Chicago cheaper and pay freight on the same than I can here, from my point of view. I have had some dealings with C. B. Smith, a former old Racine boy who is now engaged in manufacturing Yukon sleds and stoves and also other lines of goods, and he reports that he is getting his share of the trade. I find a great many men here preparing to go to the gold fields, but not as many as I expected to see, judging from the reports that we get through the papers. I find no trouble in securing reasonable passenger and freight rates and no delay in getting boats almost any day in the week.

A company of United States troops has left here for Skagway to suppress the lawless element that has been committing depredations for some time; and with the presence of the troops we shall feel safer. I expect to leave for Dyea on or about the 24th of the present month, and if circumstances will permit I will write from that point and give the true state of affairs as I find them, and also from the interior, if I can.

Yours, etc.,

G. J. Ellis.

Davis of Minnesota Talks.

Senator Davis recently delivered an address on the occasion of the thirteenth annual banquet of the Marquette club. The subject of Senator Davis of Minnesota was "Our Foreign Relations." He said in part: "There has been raging in Cuba an insurrection, a terrible strife for liberty, which has been met by Spain with examples of horrors which have deeply shocked the civilized world, and more especially the people of the United States. Such things have transpired in Poland, Hungary and Armenia, and the procrastination of the nations in dealing with these horrors has pressed heavily upon the hearts of the people.

I speak, however, from the head, not from the heart. I do not wish to fire your enthusiasm to any unwarranted conclusion. The duty of congress and of the president are confined solely to the interests and advantages of the people of the United States. However profoundly our sympathies may be stirred (and God knows my heart sympathizes with these struggling patriots as much as any man's), we are still brought back to the question of what, in connection with our foreign relations, is for the interest, honor and dignity of the people of the United States.

What would Washington say were he here today? 'No entangling alliances; no entanglements with foreign powers.' When the South American states revolted in 1810 many of our people clamored for belligerent measures; the history of the time of Monroe and Adams reads much like that of the present; but it was not until 1825 that the United States recognized the belligerency of those struggling nations. Where the hand of cruelty or indignity is laid on our people, better war by land and sea than peace under such circumstances; but so long as no American is deprived of his rights and liberties (speaking from the head not the heart), in the interests of my own country, I implore you (and I would that my voice could reach all our people), I implore you, let us be moderate in act and in word. I am commissioned to bring you no word from the government, but I have seen our president weighing these questions of the hour. A large portion of our people wish to drive him forward into war. Let us take the advice of Capt. Sigsbee and suspend judgment on the Maine disaster. If then our dark forbodings are justified by the investigation, be assured President McKinley and the United States government will not be found wanting in any act which that dreadful circumstance shall render necessary.

Does anybody suppose that McKinley, the ex-soldier, that our John Sherman, your own Gen. Alger, John D. Long and the United States senate and house lightly feel or slightingly put aside these great questions? It is mighty easy for one not having these responsibilities to be for 'doing something right away,' but impose the responsibilities upon those who thus complain and they would approve the present course of the president of the United States."

In concluding, Senator Davis said he favored building so many modern warships that foreign governments would deem it useless to ever attack our shores. He pointed to the record of Republican diplomacy as sufficient guaranty of wisdom in the future conduct of our foreign relations.

Put your name on every possible product from the farm, as it is a guarantee that you are not ashamed to be known as the producer. This fact sometimes helps sales.

WILL BE GENEROUS

Relatives of the Crew of the Maine to Be Helped.

CONGRESS TO ACT PROMPTLY.

Relief Measure Presented to the House—Senator Spooner Thinks Corbett Is Entitled to the Contested Seat—House Has a Very Busy Day.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Boutelle of Maine, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill Thursday providing for the relief of the victims of the United States battle-ship Maine. It follows generally the lines of the Samoan disaster relief bill of 1890 and is the result of several days' conference in committee and embodies the views of the administration. Chairman Boutelle had a conference with President McKinley at which he went over the proposed legislation with him and later submitted the measure at an informal meeting of some of the committee. It will be referred back to the committee, immediately acted on there, and its passage by congress expedited.

SPOONER FOR CORBETT.

Claims Latter Is Entitled to Seat in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A feature of the senate's session Thursday was the speech of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin on the right of Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon under appointment of the governor. Mr. Spooner made a constitutional argument in favor of seating Mr. Corbett, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

An effort was made to obtain consideration of the Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill, but on a parliamentary technicality it went over.

The resolution offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska to appoint a committee of five senators to investigate the Cuban situation was withdrawn by its author when it was laid before the senate.

House Looks to the Future.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The house devoted itself strictly to business Thursday, and disposed of thirty additional pages of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The fact that the government is preparing for contingencies wes recognized when Chairman Cannon, who has been laboring to keep down appropriations, accepted without a word of protest an amendment to increase the appropriation to care for the unused machinery at the Springfield arsenal. Mr. Gillette explained that necessity for using this machinery might occur at any time.

Iowa Meeting to Be Held.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The State Federation of Labor is behind a state convention of miners to be held at Oskaloosa March 3. The coal miners of this state are elated over the success of the recent meeting in Chicago, and from present indications the convention will be the largest ever held in the state. The object of the meeting is to aid the United Mine-Workers of America in their fight for an eight-hour day and an advance in the price of mining.

To Enforce Anti-Trust Law.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25.—State's Attorney E. S. Smith has brought suit in the Sangamon Circuit court to enforce the penalty of the anti-trust law against the companies comprising the Springfield Coal association. It is charged that these companies combined to increase the price of coal and are guilty of conspiracy. An indictment was returned against these companies recently by the grand jury.

De Lome on the Other Side.

Queenstown, Feb. 25.—Among the passengers of the White Star line steamer Britannic, which arrived here Thursday from New York, was Senor Dupuy de Lome, formerly Spanish Minister to the United States. He refused to talk on the subject of Spanish-American relations or on the Maine disaster.

Six Vessels Are Missing.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25.—There are six vessels overdue from Alaska. They are the City of Topeka, Cleveland, Noye, Protection, Augusta and Scotia. Their non-arrival causes no serious apprehension, as it is thought they may have sought shelter from the recent storm encountered by the steamer George W. Elder.

Anti-cigarette Bill Passed.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 25.—The house has passed the anti-cigarette bill. The bill is sweeping in its penalties and absolutely prohibits the sale, barter, loan or use of cigarettes or cigarette material, or to even have these things in one's possession. It now goes to the senate.

Narrow Escape from Fire.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 25.—A fire broke out here at 8:10 o'clock Thursday night in the Badger block and burned fiercely until midnight. A number of people rooming on the third floor had narrow escapes. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss, $75,000.

Wisconsin Banker in Trouble.

Antigo, Wis., Feb. 25.—L. E. Bucknam has been arrested on another charge of embezzling $22,000 of the Bank of Antigo's funds. The former case against him will be dropped.

No Ship for Havana.

Washington, Feb. 25.—No orders have been issued as yet for any vessel to go to Havana to replace the Maine.

CALL ON THEM.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

Gold Dust, per pkge., 15c; Star soap per bar, 3c; Santa Claus, per bar, 3c; Satinet, 10 for 25c. SCHNEIDER, 511 Sixth street.

L. A. FIEL GROCERY CO., Sixth St. Strictly first class and up-to-date. Largest grocery in the city. Bargains every day in the year.

CHAS. KANNENBERG, Grocer, 1680 Douglas Ave. Staple and fancy groceries. Leader of low prices. 16 oz. to the pound. See him for good things to eat.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth street, the Richelieu flour, the best on the market, $2.60 this week only, and special prices also given on canned goods. It will pay you to see us.

L. D. NELSON, the grocer. Leader in good things to eat. See him on Washington Ave. He has many bargains for you.

C. SLOT, Grocer, 1403 Washington Ave. Cut this out and take it to him and receive the groceries which will make you a steady customer.

WM. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1125 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

G. W. BLYTHE, 1400 Washington Ave. for your groceries, canned goods, flour, and anything you may want, at the lowest possible prices. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction, General Merchandise.

M. JACKY, JR., groceries, 600 High street. Fine butter a specialty. Bed rock prices on everything in our line. Give me a call and you will be pleased.

G. A. RICKEMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. Watch their ad. and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 407 Sixth street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best. Big Joe also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

HANSEN-MORGENSEN CO., 1024 State St., for good goods at extremely low prices for the best, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

SCHELLING STORE CO., 1200-1202 Douglas Ave. Get our prices on anything you need in the grocery line. We can suit you, and give you the best goods for the least money.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. P. WIGLEY—Flour, Feed Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone 232. College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 568 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

Spectacles and eye glasses scientifically adjusted by Dr. Cathcart, expert optician, at C. R. UNDERWOOD'S, Jewelery store, 418 Main St., Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

HAGMAN'S LAUNDRY AND CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 413 Main St. Branch office, 1356 Washington Ave. formerly Junction Laundry.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "ad" in Racine merchants' bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, Electrical supplies; electrical wiring, bells and annunciators, electric and combination fixtures, Packard lamps. 314 Sixth St.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street brdge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER.—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen, Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State St.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT have special sales every Friday, it will pay you to read their ads. Call and see their new spring goods. They sell carpets very reasonable.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS., 616 State St., Dry Goods, Carpets, Cloaks and Gents Furnishing Goods. Always the best—always the cheapest. Don't fail to see them.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLESON.—Fresh oysters received daily direct from Baltimore. We cure all our own hams and bacon; also render our own lard. All kinds of fresh sausage a specialty. Prices reasonable.

J. H. ALBERTSON—Meat Market, 1510 State St. Best meats. Lowest prices. Special prices on beef roasts, spring chickens. Fresh oysters a specialty.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS. DUE, 1318 Washington Ave., for month of February will sell men and ladies shoes practically at cost to make room for spring stock. Bargains for everybody.

P. STILB, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

GEO. KAISER, the shoeman, will sell you your footwear for less money than any house in Racine. No rent to pay enables him to do so.

T. NELSON is selling shoes for cash only which enables him to sell shoes cheaper than ever 1007 State St. Try him for fine repairing.

WELFL & KRAYNIK have the right shoes at the right prices. Call and you will wonder how they can sell the best shoes on earth for so little money.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received, 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

HOT
MALTED MILK
AT
KIRKBY'S DRUG STORE.

GIESELER & LOCHNER medicated throat tablets helped me to a greater extent than any other remedy that I used before.
Geo. W. White.
Caledonia, Wis.

ROBINSON DRUG CO., State St. Their toilet cream is the delight of the people. Call and get some and you will use no other.

FANCHER'S DRUG STORE, 1100 State St. Buy your drugs where you can save 25 per cent. Remember money saved is money made. Now is the time.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 300 Main St., 603 Sixth St. That's the place to buy your holiday perfumes and atomizers.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and Reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State St., has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery, glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main St.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, Wall Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main St.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and spring overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, Merchant Tailor, 222 Main St., makes the best $4.00 pants on earth. Examine it and you will say so. Leader of low prices.

F. OLSON, 511 Main St. Spring goods have just arrived. Call and examine, and get first class selection.

J. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Ave.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 804½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

A. FIELD, Merchant Tailor, Racine's leading and popular tailor. Strictly first class and up-to-date. Satisfaction guaranteed. Main St.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready-made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth St.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE STORE—Will give you 5 per cent on the dollar for all you buy during Christmas week. Skates 60c, carpet sweepers $2 and $2.75. Silverware, razors, table and pocket cutlery at low prices. F. W. Maxted, 1335 Washington Ave.

MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State St., will sell you anything in the hardware line for less money than any house in Racine. See them.

JACOB MOHR, 315 Sixth St. Now is the time to buy a good heating stove. We have a few of them on hand which will be sold at a bargain. First come, first served. Don't miss it.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1026 State St., is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low price is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth St., will save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and molts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equalled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO.—For the latest in photography. Bas relief a specialty. All kinds of pictures for all kinds of people. Cor. State and Main Sts.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

FELLOWS COAL CO., 424 Dodge St., 'Phone 66½ if you want to keep warm. No dust. No dirt. Strictly first class coal. 2,000 lbs to the ton.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. CROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means, the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth St.

J. M. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yards east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon, 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

If you want a cheap home, look at house No. 843, 845 Park Ave., No. 845 College Ave., No. 1511 and 1517 Wisconsin St. R. M. BOYD, Agt.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
423 MAIN ST.

INSURANCE.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St. Interest at 3 per cent, if left three months. Savings department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

MRS. A. GOETZ, Restaurant and Confectionery.—Best meal in the city for 25 and 35 cents. Oysters served in all styles. 505 Monument Square.

15 and 25 cent meals served at MAYER'S RESTAURANT, 428 Main St. Oysters served in any style desired. The best meal in the city for the money.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main St. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up to date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Hot lunch at the WAGNER HOUSE every day this week.

HOTEL MOHR—C. J. Mohr & Son, proprietors, 1027-1029 State St. Best $1.00 and $1.25 house in the state. Modern conveniences. First class in every respect. Steam heat and bath room.

PLUMBERS.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—carbenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin St.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work, and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitting, iron pipes, nettings, and brass goods in stock, also. Something new to show you. 333 Main St. 'Phone 207.

HARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

J. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

F. LINTNER, 312 Sixth St. Best home-made bread, pies and cakes in the city. Specially prepared for parties, sociables, etc. Prices reasonable.

O. B. SCHULZ, Vienna Bakery, 232 Main St. Fresh rolls for breakfast. Fresh tea rolls for supper. Cream puffs. Lady fingers a specialty.

C. CHRISTIANSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State St.

HARNESS.

For your new spring harness, go to the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth St., where you can get it cheaper, because better, than anywhere else. Established 1855.

A. LOBDELL, 211 Fourth St., harness, blankets, robes, fur overcoats at prices never before heard of. See him quick.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & THORNEY—'98 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three month's course in penmanship including material, five dollars, at the CASTERTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 424-426 Main St. Day and evening sessions.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 703 Sixth St.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

BELLE CITY FAIR STORE, 401 Main St. There are others. Cut this out, take it to the Belle City Fair Store with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

STECHER, WEBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, pres.; C. E. Eddy, treas., and W. H. Laing, sec'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Erny Bros. & Anderson, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FONES LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

F. W. STARBUCK, President

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Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

WITH CALMNESS.

The excitement over the Maine-horror may be dwindling down, but the feeling is not. On all sides comes evidence that the president while undoubtedly willing as anybody to pitch in, yet owes a duty to his countrymen not to be rash and embroil the nation in war before of a certainty that war is necessary.

The papers are now beginning to subside from the first state of excitement, like all other mortals they are but human, and look at the matter with patriotic, yet judicious views. The Chicago Times-Herald editorially says:

"The Times-Herald wishes to emphasize President McKinley's appeal to the nation to wait with patience for the facts concerning the Maine disaster. Whatever may be the excitement or the wrath spontaneously kindled by so great a calamity, it does not become a great people to rush blindly at this object or at that, like a maddened bull inflamed by the flaunting of a red flag. Let the Massons and Allens of the senate rage and the yellow kids of the press imagine vain things, but let the people maintain their dignity and composure until the time for action comes.

Why should we not trust the president, our appointed chief, in this trying emergency. Has there been a day or an hour that he has not borne upon his heart the welfare and the honor of the nation? Has he ever manifested the least appearance of wavering upon the question of maintaining our honor anywhere and everywhere? Is not his patriotism beyond all question? And more than this, is not his responsibility so great that we should be willing to listen to him when he urges patience and forbearance till the facts are known?

War is a calamity so awful and imposes obligations so far reaching that even its name ought never to be lightly uttered. Avoidable war is a public crime, and no government can stand at the bar of history uncondemned which brings upon itself or upon the world an unjustifiable war.

The American people are not laggards when it comes to the defense of their just rights, but they wear the velvet glove over the mailed hand. And if it should appear that this terrible disaster was brought about by Spanish treachery and duplicity, then woe to Spain!

When that hour strikes and the President gives the word a nation will leap to arms to avenge the wrong."

WORK OF THE MOB.

While Americans anxiously await the result of the labors of the government in unearthing the cause of the explosion of the battleship Maine, they are none the less taking a keen interest in everything that transpires and has transpired in Cuba.

It is known that very many of the Havana population are ignorant and vicious and steeped in the ignorance of centuries hate American citizens as they do poison. It is to this rabble of dense viciousness that such men as Weyler received countenance and has given some cause for prolonging the war. Of course this rabble are not in the field fighting patriotism, but they stay at home masquerading, perhaps, as volunteers and fighting this country with their mouths.

One of the little pleasantries of this stripe is issuing circulars and noisy demonstrations against our governmental representatives. Just previously to the blowing up of the Maine a circular is purported to have been issued by Havana citizens belonging to the rabble and this circular is in the possession of a Cuban patriot. The name of this Cuban patriot who says he has possession of the inflammatory document is Jose Juis Miquel and this thing reads as follows:

"Spaniards: The time has arrived when the patience of the loyal has vanished before the decided protection that the Americans lend to the bands of turbulent foragers who lay in waste our country. Death to them.

"The moment has arrived to lower the colossal head of the Americans and prove to them that our unconquerable nation can reach the doors of the capitol at Washington and demand reparation for the grave offenses which they daily inflict upon us. Expel, yes, expel without delay Consul-General Lee, who, with his fame is nothing more than the miserable secretary of the bandits. Away! Away! The Yankee consulate, protector of the criminals of the lowest degree. Every moment the action of justice is impeded by American interference. Are we to continue our toleration? No! No! A thousand times, No! Consul-General Lee, when the stupendous explosion comes that will tear your vitals apart and carry consternation to the whole city, if you have strength left it would be well for you to hie yourself to your country and relate what has happened to you. Long life to Spain! Long life to Spanish Cuba! Death to our enemies death to the Americans!"

This bears every ear mark of genuineness and is on par with similar performances of the Havana mob. It is no surprise the Maine was blown up.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Congress has not met the expectations of the country as regards the national defenses. An examination of the appropriations so far disclose the fact that congress is resting perfectly easy as to any fears of a foreign invasion by sea or land and its appropriations are not on a par with the wishes of the people.

Congress is neglecting the plainest prevention in the matter of national defense. It has sought economy here, and the same scrupulousness exhibited in other departments of expenditure would pare down many millions. The New York Press says:

"The significance of this situation extends far beyond our present relations with such a power as Spain. We have escaped once. We may escape the second time. We will grant for the benefit of the belligerent that we have nothing this second time to escape, that we may encounter our present potential foes with the crews of our six fighting ships, and beyond that with our bare hands if necessary. But what of the future? If Congress cannot be dragged out of its utter ignobility of attitude—in the interim which we have named a river and harbor bill and a public building (Sundry Civil) bill of a predominate grand larceny character have been vetoed by one Executive—what is to become of the country in this vital matter of national defense? If executive departments were concerned the answer would be simple. We could impeach, convict, jail the recalcitrant officials. But when the representatives of a people turn their heads from public duty to private spoils what is to be the outcome? Must we know the actual presence of foreign hostile fleets in our harbors before these men realize the conditions of modern international affairs? If these people contemptuously disregard such warnings as that of the Venezuelan affair, what warning will they regard? Where can they be sent to school to learn this primary lesson of government that the first duty of a representative national body is national defense?

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration question will most probably not be settled at this session of congress. The clear sailing of the proposed law has received a set back by the protest of interested parties, and this has proved sufficient to call a halt.

But there has never been any intention to close our doors to the immigrants able and willing to show they will be no burden. It has been desired, however, to bar out the paupers of foreign governments, the criminal, the anarchists, and the grossly ignorant.

Broad Americanism appreciates the immense value the sturdy and self reliant immigrant of more northern Europe has been to this country. The necessity for their immigration has not ceased, and our doors must be forever opened to the honest, the workers, the seekers for the benefits of a great republic from foreign lands. One speaker lately said upon this immigration question, that "the native born and bred American must not expect either, to see a miracle worked upon these immigrants by their being transformed into beings like himself the instant they set foot ashore, or after a few years living here. Men going to another land change their surroundings, but not their nature. They are what ages of past ancestry have made them. England, Ireland, Germany, France, has had them for a thousand years or more; how can America expect to undo the results in a few brief years? But it can begin it.

It must insist on their knowing the language of the country, and recognizing that there is but one language. It must set them a good example in active patriotism, must teach them that they now belong to this country, and owe it their best in peace and in war, that other lands cease to have claims upon them, and that here, where all men having the right of citizenship may agitate for change in laws that do not please them, yet no man is to refuse obedience to any law while it remains on the statute book."

The above sentiments are sound and are common sense. They are those of a large majority of the American people.

AN ALLEGED REPUBLIC.

The pretended French Republic has had a showing up lately that removes the scale from the eyes of people who have had the idea France was really a republic. France is not a republic, it is a military government of the most pronounced type and most Frenchmen understand this.

The army is now most uppermost and as a fact is in supreme control and has superceded the civil authorities and the courts. The next step will be the empire again and the way things look at present the life of the alleged republic is very short.

Late events in France have pretty well demonstrated this. They have shown that the republic is a frail fabric and those who have come to understand the ways of the French courts, the ways of the police in all the large cities understand the military as a fact have ruled France always. The Record of Philadelphia says:

It would be useless for the French Ministry and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to keep up the pretense that they constitute the Government of France. The conduct of the civil authorities of the Republic in the Dreyfus affair has aroused the suspicion that they have been terrorized by the army; but now the military has openly proclaimed its supremacy over the law. The challenge addressed to the jury in the Zola trial by General Boisdeffre, Chief of the general staff, daring them to betray by their verdict a want of confidence in the chief of the army, was in effect a proclamation of a military dictatorship in France.

As in the early days of the Roman empire so in France the form of a republic may be preserved for a while; but when the government and people of a commonwealth submit to being dragooned by a Pretorian guard they surrender their liberties into the hands of their military masters. The French may deceive themselves into the belief that they are still free; onlookers from without, however, having a clearer view of the situation, cannot fail to perceive that the republic in France has become a sham."

There is truth in the above. France is today a military government of the most pronounced type and the republic is but a dream.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The statement is put forth by interested parties that the people of the United States are demanding a bankrupt law and in fact are suffering the pangs of wasted hopes and blasted prospects. Now the solid truth is nothing of the sort exists. The people are not averse to a national bankrupt law if thereby the forty-five different state assignment laws be wiped out of existence and a national law take their place that will guarantee substantial justice not to the creditors alone, but to those who need the law. With a law securing the justice to those who require such a law, the creditors would as a matter of fact come out much better because no smart shylocks could step in and by fraud and sharp practice gobble up the most desirable assets. A just bankrupt law would beyond doubt in one thing do well, and that would be the depriving of men the right to force people into bankruptcy, those who only required perhaps more time and leniency to come out all right. A just law would prevent the sacrifice of the debtors assets and would prevent court officials from getting the bulk of the property. No one in such a law should be exempt from its provisions. People should be treated not as criminals which the present measure seem to do, but as unfortunates, which the law is to protect. In a just law the debtor or the creditor will neither be looked as proper parties for the sheriff to take charge of but as two interests which the law is to deal substantial justice between.

The disposition shown by some of the largest stores in the county is that of a merciless character. These should be given no leeway whatever and every one of their affirmations in cases of pursuing debtors, should be rigidly proved or else heavy damages granted the victims. Let the country have a just bankrupt law or else none at all.

HELPING UNITED STATES GOODS.

Importations of articles coming a competition with our manufactured goods is decreasing, and yet the revenues to the government are increasing. A comparison of the importation of the manufactured articles during the first five months of the Dingley law with those of the corresponding five months of the Wilson law shows a very large reduction in the importations of the class of articles produced by American manufacturers and American workingmen. Woolen manufactures which in the five months from August 1st to December 31, 1896, amounted to over $11,000,000, were less than $3,500,000 in the corresponding months under the Dingley law; cotton manufactures fell from $11,248,612 to $6,164,970; manufactures of fibres dropped from $10,357,095 to $6,751,658; manufactures of wood fell off in the importations from $8,118,751 to $5,079,980; pottery importations were reduced from $4,513,626 to $2,915,266; importations of iron and steel dropped from $6,641,795 to $4,318,336; glass and glassware from $2,273,238 to $1,422,313, and other articles in like proportion. Yet at the same time the revenues under the new law have grown steadily, and with the large importations of sugar and wool which are expected in the immediate future, will soon reach a sum equal to the expenditures, thus carrying out the pledge of the framers of the bill by protecting the men and women engaged in manufactures and at the same time producing sufficient revenue."

DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT.

Virginia proposes to get around the federal law which requires all state banks issuing currency to pay a tax of 10 per cent upon them. The law does not forbid any state bank from issuing currency, only if they do, they must pay 10 per cent tax on every dollar issued. Now Virginia has looked the thing up and thinks it sees a way by which it can surely beat our Uncle Samuel, but it is dollars to doughnuts that if any Virginia banks do issue any currency upon the proposed plan, that they pay this 10 per cent tax just the same.

The Virginia plan is expressed perhaps in the principal sections of the act as it passed the house of delegates. These provisions are as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act any State bank now existing under the laws of the state of Virginia, or that may hereafter be chartered under the laws of this state, may make, sell, and deliver to any person who may purchase the same the obligations of said bank in such sums as said bank may desire, said obligations to be signed by an officer of said bank as may be designated by it for that purpose, and be directed to such other officers of said bank as may be selected by it. Said obligations shall be payable to the person or persons purchasing the same or bearer, to the amount named in said obligation in merchandise, silver bullion at retail, and said obligations shall not be less than seven and one-twelfth inches long and three and one-twelfth inches wide, and shall not be in color or design of national bank notes or federal currency, and shall be so printed or engraved as to be easily distinguishable therefrom. Said obligations shall not be issued by any bank to an amount greater than 50 per centum of the fully paid up, unimpaired capital stock of said bank."

The gist of the scheme is then that Virginia state banks may issue currency that is to be redeemed in silver bullion at its market value at the time redemption is demanded. Of course this is in conflict with the national law and Virginia will contest the right of the government to collect the 10 per cent tax. The law as passed the house, is revolutionary, and the governor of the state is authorized by the legislature to instruct the state attorney-general to take all legal steps to resist the government from collecting this 10 per cent tax. How will Virginia defy the United States government. In what manner? It has one experience, does it want another similar?

KEEP COOL.

The outburst of warm indignation on the first news of the explosion of the Maine is being followed by more conservative and more rational views of what war really means. It is evident enough that the greater majority of the newspapers have recovered from their earlier outbursts and now realize that President McKinley fully intends to uphold the honor of the country and secure the fullest reparation for the loss of the Maine.

It is entirely proper that the administration shall not be lifted off its feet at every announcement from the scene of the disaster that fresh evidence is found supporting the non-accident theory, but rather await in coolness the results of the official board appointed to ascertain the cause of the explosion.

In case the president is assured that treachery destroyed the battleship Maine, none may doubt but that the executive spinal column will be found well stiffened up and the participant in many of the battles of the war of the rebellion will be as ardently and patriotically and as bravely upholding the flag of his country and defending the national honor and keeping it inviolate.

It is right that the president shall be supported in his request that judgment be suspended until the inquiry board shall have submitted its report. The country is promised the right thing will be done in case the explosion is officially declared to be intentional. Meanwhile let us wait.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

There is a prospect for some definite work now in congress upon the finances. The committee on banking and currency instructing a sub-committee to prepare a financial measure that the committee may consider is to be accepted as an indication that the desires of the administration and the great majority of the Republican party well as all those favoring a sound money doctrine, is to be heeded.

Some measure can certainly be prepared, that if not meeting every desired point at the present time, yet shall embrace some absolute needed provisions, if the country is to be preserved from the ever present danger of a financial panic in the midst of plenteous supplies of money in every form, but out of the reach of the great mass of the American people.

Provisions must be made for banks that may be established anywheres in the smallest well as the largest city or town with a capital of not less perhaps than $25,000. For the discontinuing of all bills of a less denomination of anyway $5.00, for the government paying the expenses of the transportation of all money being exchanged between bank, people or government treasury, for the counter redemption of all bank bills, and when a bill is once redeemed to stay redeemed. There are several other points perhaps, but these will do as a starter.

A TIMELY ADDRESS.

The address of ex-President Harrison is timely, and it will have its influence. The gross inequality of taxes has long been an insufferable evil for which, however, no remedy has yet been devised. At the same time the law must not require double taxation in endeavoring to reach securities. It is true that the great bulk of the taxes are paid by the people of moderate means, who not possessing much are in the hands of the assessors, who, in some way seem blinded when large estates confront them.

No greater evil can befall a land than unjust and partial taxation. It is a menace to the republic. No one supposes for a moment that the millionaire and the multi-millionaire pay anywhere near the proportion of taxes the vast majority of people pay, and on these lines ex-President Harrison devotes some suggestions of value. One of his ideas suggested is that the law might deny to the heirs what the owner in his or her life time had denied to the assessors. He also favors an inheritance tax if the state laws admit of such a thing.

PASSING OUT.

The Ohio Zoarites are to pass out of legal existence. For many years the Zoar colony have prospered under a form of local government, at first extremely oppressive, but later on somewhat modified. This was a pure socialistic colony where everything was owned in common. But year by year this dropped out until not many of the members were left who obeyed the tenants of the society. Now under legal process the property of this society is to be divided among the survivors.

It is very certain mankind is not ready for the socialistic process. The rules and regulations which are necessary for this, would not be obeyed unless by some enthusiasts and then only as in the case of the Zoarites for a little while. Man is not yet ready to put his earnings in the common pot or to admit all men are equal in earning and learning capacity and these Zoarites have only gone the way of every other experiment yet tried of this nature.

GETTING AT THE CAUSE.

The fact ascertained by the divers at work on the wreck of the Maine that the magazine of the vessel was not exploded, gives a different aspect and coloring to the dreadful affair. It is now developed that the anxiety of the Spanish authorities to help in the investigation of the explosion was to secure possession o. the cipher code of our navy, with its key. This secured a great advantage would be secured by Spain, and necessitating an entire change in the code.

In case it proves true that the Maine was exploded by outside causes, our government will certainly not only demand but secure full reparation and damages from the Spanish government.

Nothing will be done in haste, and our government will proceed deliberately and with due caution.

The attitude of the administration upon the Maine horror in first eliciting the facts meets with the general acceptance of the people. One comment says: "President McKinley's dignified and firm attitude in the new developments regarding the Cuban question and the relation of Spain's representative to this government is a new evidence of the wisgovernment, is a new evidence of the wisfirst that he can be trusted to handle this delicate subject with not only discretion, but in a manner to maintain the dignity and standing of the United States."

WYOMING REPUBLICANS.

The action of the Wyoming Republicans as shown in their state central committee in throwing overboard all of the remnants of the free silver business and formally adopting the platform of the St. Louis convention, is to be regarded as a distinctive advance and an admonition that the heresy of free silver has been left behind and the gold standard taken its place. The western people are fast learning the utter selfishness of this thing and the miserable delusion that underlies it all. The Wyoming Republicans are to be congratulated.

That Havana harbor was filled with submarine mines is now known to be true, and it is the most probable thing in the world that an accident occurred resulting in the destruction of the Maine. It may have been accidental or one of the submarine mines likely located under the vessel touched off by some person on shore. But the Spanish government will be liable precisely the same, this view being correct.

It should make no difference what the senate does the majority of the house owe it to their country and to their party to enact a financial measure that shall embody the principles of the St. Louis platform. Unless they do so the party is discredited before the people. The people were promised what, reform in tariff and the finances. The tariff has been reformed and one-half the promises kept, but where is the other. The people ask that it be kept.

The amount of indemnity Spain will be called upon to pay this country in case the explosion of the Maine is found to have occurred from outside causes has been fixed at between $13,000,000 and $15,000,000. This will leave $5,000,000 for the vessel and the balance for the families of the killed.

The lynching of a colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C., and the killing of his wife and children, with the subsequent burning of their bodies, calls for prompt action on the part of the government. It is a most horrible affair and shows up the devilish incarnate spirit that characterizes some sections of the south.

The patriotism exhibited on Washington's birthday, with the eloquent addresses delivered, is a significant evidence that the people are imbued with love of country, no matter how politics may distract them or differences on tariff or financial matters.

The glee of Spanish officers over the destruction of the Maine is not only ill timed but very offensive to every citizen of the country. Such is the hatred shown to this country by Spaniards in Havana that Consul Lee has ordered all Americans to leave that city for safety.

The senate has passed the bill creating two additional regiments of artillery men and the house will probably concur. The measure is necessary if the guns to be located at our sea coast defenses are to be manned.

It is pleasant to be assured in case of hostilities between this country and Spain not one American republic will side with Spain.

The Iowa legislature defeated female suffrage by just one vote. That one vote won again.

WISE WOMEN.

Those Who Heed the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.

Special from Mrs. Pinkham.

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement.

If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhœa, they are precursors of that weakness. It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms. Any woman of common sense will take steps to cure herself.

She will realize that her generative system is in need of help, and that a good restorative medicine is a positive necessity. It must be a medicine with specific virtues. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If your case has progressed so that a troublesome discharge is already established, do not delay, take the Vegetable Compound at once, so as to tone up your whole nervous system; you can get it at any reliable drug store. You ought also to use a local application, or else the corrosive discharge will set up an inflammation and hardening of the parts. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is put up in packets at 25 cents each. To relieve this painful condition this Sanative Wash is worth its weight in gold.

MRS. GEORGE W. SHEPARD, Watervliet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. I was troubled very much with leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains and backache. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

The knocking out of the plumber law is commensurate with good judgment. There is no more reason plumbers should be regulated than carpenters, or any other trade. What the law, however, may justly require, is that all dwellings, stores, factories, hotels and public buildings shall be properly provided with fire escapes, modern plumbing connections and good material, with provisions for ventilation and sanitation.

The life sentence of Leutgert is upon the lines that the jury believed from the evidence he killed his wife, but yet no one actually could swear that he did. Therefore in case Mrs. Leutgert should turn up he can be released, and a sojourn in prison is better than executing the man. The truth is that no person should be executed upon circumstantial evidence.

Racine has had this winter more than the usual amount of snow and ice, and our older citizens are recalling the old fashioned winters of their boyhood days. But as a fact we have had no such snow storms as have occurred this winter since 1881.

The naval board of inquiry working on the causes of the Maine explosion are maintaining a discreet silence.

Railroad Engineer
Testifies to Benefits Received From
Dr. Miles' Remedies.

THERE is no more responsible position on earth than that of a railroad engineer. On his steady nerves, clear brain, bright eye and perfect self command, depend the safety of the train and the lives of its passengers. Dr. Miles' Nervine and other remedies are especially adapted to keeping the nerves steady, the brain clear and the mental faculties unimpaired.

Engineer N. W. McCoy, formerly of 1323 Broadway, Council Bluffs, but now residing at 3411 Humboldt St., Denver, writes that he "suffered for years from constipation, causing sick, nervous and bilious headaches and was fully restored to health by Dr. Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills. I heartly recommend Dr. Miles' Remedies."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits, or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

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DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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Is the time when you should take a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion. That scrofulous taint, that skin trouble, that liver difficulty, that bilious tendency, that tired feeling, are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who are cured say, which proves that

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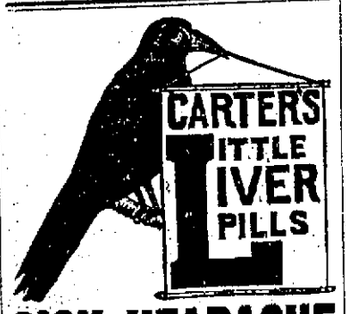

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URGED TO STRIKE THE FIRST BLOW

Spanish Newspapers Are Anxious For War.

HATRED TOWARD AMERICANS

Spanish Officials Believe the Worst Must be Expected.

COURT OF INQUIRY NEAR AT HAND

Members Will Leave For Key West Either Tonight or Tomorrow Morning—All the Wounded Seamen at Havana Doing Well Parts of the Wreckage Being Removed—Movement of War Vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A Madrid special says that reports from the United States that public opinion there is becoming more excited owing to the impression that the loss of the Maine was not due to an accident is stirring popular feeling in Madrid and the conviction is increasing in ministerial circles that the worst must be expected.

Prospects of war is popular with all parties and the more excitable newspapers are urging the government to strike the first decisive blow.

FINISHING UP ITS WORK.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The naval court inquiry continued its sessions today. The members hope to get away to Key West late this evening or early tomorrow morning.

The wounded seamen are doing well. The tug Rig Arm is at work removing such parts of the wreck as is possible to handle in advance of the arrival of stronger tugs and derricks.

FORCE FROM BENEATH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald's Havana special says there is no reason to doubt but that the battleship Maine was wrecked from beneath. Part of the keel forward is bent upward, so that the parts shattered show no doubt but what the explosion took place under water.

CAUSED NO STIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The published statement that the Maine explosion would be demonstrated to be of exterior origin, by the discovery of an upheaved bottom, did not cause much of a stir at the navy department, because the officials could not conceive that the members of the court of inquiry and their assistants in Havana, had overlooked facts so important, notwithstanding they must have been perfectly apparent.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretaries Sherman and Alger were present at the cabinet meeting today for the first time for several weeks, owing to sickness. The Maine disaster was discussed at some length, but no action was taken. It was said at the close of the meeting that nothing new had developed.

STOCK MARKET STEADIER.

Upward Tendency Toward the Closing Hour on New York Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Sharp advances in London sustained stocks at the opening which showed fractional gains in the railroad list.

Speculation was very feverish during the rallies and declines of considerable magnitude occurring frequently. The market tended strongly upward before the closing hour.

Prices became buoyant after 11 and rose sharply all round.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Warehouses of the National Tobacco Company Burn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The picking, drying and steaming warehouses of the National Tobacco company, with their contents, burned this morning. The loss is a million dollars and fully insured. They will be at once rebuilt. Many hands were at work in the building, and all escaped, though some of them had a narrow call and several were somewhat injured.

Fourteen hundred men, women and children are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

JUMPED FROM EADS BRIDGE.

Suicide of a Traveling Man at St. Louis This Morning.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—A. A. Henry, a traveling agent for a Philadelphia house, suicided this morning by jumping from the Eads bridge into the river. He had been on a protracted spree.

CORBIN SUCCEEDS BECK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president has appointed Col. Henry V. Corbin, adjutant-general of the army to succeed General Samuel Beck, retired.

Smithana Case Settled.

In Justice Ingall's court this afternoon the case of the state of Wisconsin against John Smithana charged with embezzling was settled. Smithana paid all of the costs and the amount he is charged to have embezzled from Hanley Bros.

In Paris the trees of the public streets are treated with as much attention as are the plants in the botanical gardens. Officials look after their welfare, and as a result the streets are beautiful and comfortable.

ATTACK HARBOR APPROPRIATION

House Considers the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The house resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An attack was made on several harbor appropriations which it was contended should be in the river and harbor bill. The appropriation of $360,000 for the Rockland, Me., harbor, in Dingley's district, was especially attacked for not only being in the wrong place, but much too large.

Dingley defended the appropriation, saying it was intended to make it a harbor of refuge, just like that at Sandy Bay, costing three quarters of a million, in the district represented by Moody, who made the attack on this appropriation. Dingley denied the item was put in this bill at his suggestion.

PUBLIC HAS IT ALL.

McKinley and the Administration Has Not Kept Maine Matter a Secret.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—H. H. Kohlsaat, who is very close to President McKinley has an editorial in his Evening Post in which he says: "It can be stated positively that neither the president nor Secretary Long is in possession of a single fact or report in regard to the Maine disaster they have not made public. Every official connected with the investigation from Captain Sampson down to the divers and linemen are under oath of secrecy, and each diver when above water is attended by a petty officer of the court of inquiry. The Maine itself is sacredly guarded from unofficial approach. This much is absolutely true. President McKinley knows nothing about the wreck of the Maine or the testimony as to its cause that he has not made public. When he receives the report of the court of inquiry he will know the facts, which he will make public, with his conclusions and policy."

MOVEMENT OF WARSHIPS.

Monitor Terror Lying in Hampton Roads—Vizcaya Leaves for Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Monitor Terror is lying in Hampton Roads. It is said at the navy department that she has received no orders yet. The impression is that she will remain there, as it is a point of great strategic value in case of need, at least till the Monitor Puritan is ready to replace her, which will be early next month.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya sailed for Havana this afternoon. Before going she took a cargo of coal.

SIGHTED AT LEA.

Missing French Steamer Was Passed on the 29th.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Bremerhaven from Antwerp reports that February 19th she passed a steamer, apparently French, and she was almost stopped, heading northwest. The regulation lights were burning, but no signals. It was too dark to see whether she had her sea anchors out. It was very stormy as there was a hard blow from the northwest. It is believed the vessel is the missing Champagne.

BRYAN SAYS WAIT.

United States Cannot Afford to be Too Hasty.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 25.—W. J. Bryan is here, and said in an interview that we should await the result of the investigation of the Maine affair before taking any action. The United States he said, could not afford to be too hasty in the matter.

GOLD COMING THIS WAY.

Two Million Dollars Engaged From France and England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Two million dollars in gold has been engaged for import from France and England, and other importations are in prospect.

FLANIGEN REMEMBERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president nominated Webster Flanigan collector of internal revenues for the Third District of Texas, and W. R. Hull, postmaster at Peoria, Ill.

CALL ON NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The comptroller of the currency has called for a statement of the condition of National banks up to February 18.

FACTS ABOUT 1898.

The year 1898 began and will end on Saturday.

It will have six eclipses, of which only January 7 and December 27 will be visible to North America.

Lincoln's birthday was Saturday and Washington's birthday on Tuesday; Decoration day and Fourth of July will be on Monday and Christmas on Sunday.

Labor day will be September 5. Thanksgiving should be November 24.

First Sunday in Lent, February 27; Palm Sunday, April 3; Easter Sunday, April 10.

The Hebrew year 5659 will begin at sunset Friday, September 16.

July 4 the one hundred and twenty-third year of American independence will begin.

The four seasons will begin on these days in 1898: Spring, March 20; summer, June 21; autumn, September 22; winter, December 21.

NATIONAL GUARD MAY BE CALLED

Orders May be Received From the War Department.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS ARE READY

Opinion of Prominent Officers of the Wisconsin National Guard.

LOOK FOR ORDERS ANY MINUTE

Wisconsin Militia Authorities Have Been Quietly Making Preparations to Effect a Quick Movement of Troops to the Sea Shore—Mobilization of Guards From All States.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 25.—Prominent officers of the Wisconsin National Guard apprehend that the guard may receive orders from the war department at any moment to join the National guards of other states in a mobilization of the entire forces of the country at the seaboard.

It said Wisconsin military authorities are quietly making preparations to effect a quick movement of their troops at short notice.

The order for mobilization of troops may not come, but if it does it will find the national guards of this state prepared.

READY TO FIGHT.

Company F. Ready to Go—Also Old Soldiers and Many Others.

In case the United States and Spain become involved in a war the question arises how many men would Racine send to the front. Of course the members of Company F, W. N. G., would be called upon first. A dozen or more members of the company have been interviewed and all say that they will be ready when the call is made. Many old soldiers who served during the recent unpleasantness in conversing on the subject, state that they would go in a minute if necessary. One enthusiastic gentleman, foreman of a large factory, stated to the reporter last night, that he could organize a company of 1,000 volunteers within a week and then there is the Hess club who telegraphed the president of the United States that they were ready three hundred strong. As a whole Racine citizens are enthusiastic and ready to fight at the drop of the hat.

GREATEST NAVAL DISASTER.

At the Close of the Civil War 1500 Union Soldiers Were Hurled to Death.

Dreadful as is the loss of more than 250 lives on the Maine, this fatality is not the worst in the naval annals of the United States, says the New York Press. By far the greatest loss of life from one American vessel, and probably unsurpassed in the history of the world, was when, at the close of the civil war, the Mississippi steamer Sultana blew up her boilers near Memphis and hurled 1,500 union soldiers to death.

The Sultana plied between New Orleans and St. Louis. On April 25, 1865, she touched at Vicksburg on her trip up the river, and took on board 1,900 union soldiers, who had been prisoners at Columbia, Libby, Andersonville and other southern prisons, and who had either been exchanged or freed by the fight of their jailers. The soldiers were from the west, and there were several cases of 100 or so belonging to one regiment.

When eight miles above Memphis, at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, one of the Sultana's boilers exploded, killing hundreds of the sleeping soldiers and throwing hundreds more into the river. The boat was laden heavily when she left Memphis, and the soldiers were sleeping anywhere they could lie down, even on the tops of the cabins and pilot house. Occassionally here and there in the north today can be found a survivor of that awful night.

WHY NOT?

Pioneer Press: The remark attributed to ex-Capt. Gen. Weyler at Barcelona as to the cause of the blowing up of the Maine is pregnant with sinister suggestion. He said it was probably due "to the insolence of the crew." It is not impossible that this remark may furnish a clew to the responsible authors of the tragedy. While it is inconceivable and incredible that the Spanish authorities in Cuba could have deliberately perpetrated a crime so monstrous in its atrocity, its treachery and its cowardice—yet all this combination of baseness would have been possible to the cruel and treacherous Weyler. It is well-known that Weyler's partisans are numerous in Havana, and that the Spanish officers and soldiers on duty there are strongly in sympathy with Weyler and his cruel and sanguinary methods. It is said the Harbor of Havana is planted with mines and torpedoes, or torpedo anchors. Why might it not well be that some of Weyler's officers or soldiers—his adept scholars in the business of wholesale murder—were in charge of these torpedoes, and that without the knowledge of the present Spanish authorities they sent them on their awful errand of death?

CALIFORNIA DROUGHT BROKEN.

Heavy Rains Visit the Golden State and Insures Good Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—The much needed rain has come at last and has ended the long drouth which has seriously threatened the farming regions, principally the valleys of California. The downpour, which commenced shortly before midnight Wednesday has been the heaviest for some time past. It extended all over the northern part of the state and as far south as Monterey. Only the extreme south seems to have escaped the drenching. Los Angeles county was visited by but light showers barely sufficient to do much good, but there are indications of more rain coming. This storm insures crops from Merced northward to the state line. Summer fallow has been kept in good condition and winter-sown grain is barely up. It will require but little more rain to guarantee good crops on all the summer fallowed land north of Stockton.

HOTEL RACINE.

Guarantors and Sub-Guarantors Held a Meeting Last Night.

From Daily of Feb. 25.

Last night the guarantors and sub-guarantors of the Racine Hotel company held a meeting and discussed plans to save themselves, but no conclusion was reached. They desired that the Lakeside company assume the indebtedness and conduct the house, but this the company refused to do. Other plans were talked over but it was impossible to reach an agreement. Three propositions were received from outside parties who were willing to take the house at its indebtedness, if the whole business could be transferred, but the Lakeside company objected to this also.

CHINA'S PARTITION.

Need of Our Government's Watchfulness Over American Rights.

Washington correspondence New York Sun: From private information received direct from China it appears to be probable that the Chinese government or officials high in its confidence have suggested an arrangement by which the spheres of activity and influence of the various European powers in that country shall be defined, so that each shall have a fair share, and that competition and intrigue shall be minimized. This suggestion is so specific and precise that it would appear to require nothing more than the exercise of a little reason and co-operation on the part of the powers to give it practical effect.

A moment's consideration of the arrangement as it would probably be carried out will make the danger still more apparent. It would doubtless be as follows:

First—Russia, having a conterminous boundary with China of something like 4,000 miles, and a protectorate by recent treaty over the whole of Manchuria, would doubtless lay claim to all of that part of China lying between its present border and the Yellow river. This would give her the provinces of Pechili, Shansi, part of Shensi and all of Mongolia, and would include Peking and all the ports on the Gulfs of Pechili, Liau-Tung and the Bay of Korea. Korea itself is now practically a Russia province.

Second—Germany, holding Kiao Chau bay, would doubtless claim all the country lying between the Yellow river and the Yang-tse-Kiang. This would give her the provinces of Shantung, Honan, part of Shensi, Szechuen, Hoo-pe, part of Nganwhei and part of Kiangsu.

Third—Great Britain would claim, as she has already announced, all the country lying between the Yang-tse-Kiang and Canton, which includes part of the provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien, Henan, Yennan and Queichow, and part or all of Quangsi and Quangtung. These provinces contain the richest country and the most populous cities of China, and would be the lion's share.

Fourth—France would extend her borders from Tonquin, Anam and Siam as far north and west as possible, or as Great Britain would permit. She would certainly claim all those parts of Quangtung and Quangsi, and probably of Yennan, lying south of the Long river.

The most important consideration in all this for our government is that, while it would not in terms interfere with our commerce or treaty rights, it would most assuredly render them entirely valueless. Whether the arrangements outlined above will be carried into effect cannot as yet be stated with certainty, but it is certain that they have been seriously proposed and considered, and it is within the power of the parties directly concerned to put them in the way of execution, either with or without a concert. All their actions so far are in accord with the Chinese suggestions on the subject, and as what is possible may soon become probable, it behooves the government at Washington to be constantly on the alert and not to wait too long for more specific information.

CENTENNIAL OBSERVATIONS.

This year's cup of centennial celebrations includes observations of the four hundreth anniversaries of Vasco de Gama's discovery of the way to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, at Lisbon in May; of the burning of Savonarola at Florence, also in May, and of the birth of Holbein at Basil in Switzerland. Montpellier will celebrate the hundreth birthday anniversary of the philosopher Auguste Comte; Ancona that of the poet Leopardi, who was born at Recanati, close by, and Paris that of Michelet, the historian.

THEY NOW PULL OUT

Fifty-nine of Merchants Signed Wingate Trade Exchange Contracts.

OTHERS WILL SOON FOLLOW

There Are Eight-four in All—Papers Served on Officers of the Exchange Yesterday Afternoon—Releases Merchants from all Liability.

From Daily of Feb. 25.

Fifty-nine out of eighty-four Racine merchants who signed a conditional contract to become members of the Wingate Trade Exchange of Milwaukee, have made and executed a revocation of their respective subscriptions and yesterday afternoon a copy of said revocation was served upon the officers of the Wingate Trade Exchange at Milwaukee by Attorney A. C. Judd. The officers admitted service.

It is said that the reason all of the merchants who became subscribers did not sign the revocation was because some of them were out of the city and others did not desire to sign without the consent of their partners, but no doubt within a few days all will be in the list.

Attorneys say that the revocation on the part of merchants releases them from all responsibility to the Wingate Trade Exchange, for the reason that the contracts are conditional and none of the agreements have been carried out and are not liable to be fulfilled for some months to come.

In the meantime agents, or representatives of the Wingate Trade Exchange, have visited the merchants who signed the contracts, or subscribed, and left delinquent form blanks and requesting that they be filled out. These blanks contain spaces for the name of debtors, their occupation, residence, month and year debt has been due and the amount of claim. So far as can be ascertained not a single merchant interested filled out a blank.

The contracts which have been signed are in the hands of the clerk of the circuit court pending the decision in a suit brought by the Wingate Trade Exchange to recover the same. Each contract calls for $30, under certain conditions, if carried out.

This only adds another chapter to the ups and downs of the Exchange since it commenced business in Racine. The sensational arrest of Bert Hilliard on an early Sunday morning; his release on bail and his re-arrest and placing him under $2,000 bonds so that he would not leave the state; then the trial and sensational developments and his discharge are all fresh in the minds of those who followed the proceedings of the case.

One of the modes of business followed by the Wingate Trade Exchange is said to get judgment against people who owe money and if it is not paid they print it on posters and stick them on the walls of the city, offering the judgment for sale. They, or their representative, claim that this is legitimate business, but attorneys say that it is the worst kind of libel and that the Trade Exchange people would immediately be arrested and prosecuted did they try it here.

Just what the next move will be in this interesting case cannot be stated until the trial for the possession of the contracts is ended.

CAPTAIN "BILLY" SAMPSON.

How a Poor New York Boy Became a Naval Commander.

Captain William T. Sampson at present in command of the battleship Iowa, and who has been assigned to preside over the court of inquiry which will investigate the cause of the Maine disaster, is well known in Wayne county, having been born and raised in the village of Palmyra, says a Lyons, N. Y., correspondent of the New York Sun.

"Billy" Sampson, as he is still familiarly called, was born in the village of Palmyra about fifty-six years ago. His father, the late George Sampson, was a day laborer, working around the village in the summer and sawing wood from house to house during the winter. In the early sixties "Billy" trudged along with his father, splitting and piling up wood. He was a bright lad, industrious, and very attentive to business. He attended the common schools at Palmyra at odd spells and attracted the attention of the late Squire William H. Southwick, who predicted a brilliant future for the young man.

While attending school at Palmyra a chance to appoint a Wayne county lad to the naval academy at Annapolis arose, and through Squire Southwick's influence young Sampson was indorsed by Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Augurn. Sampson was diligent in his studies at Annapolis and graduated at the head of his class. His promotion in the navy has been rapid, and today he is accounted one of the ablest officers in the service.

TURNED OUT ALL RIGHT.

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Gabbie: "Jigley is somewhat disappointed in their new baby. He wanted a boy so as to name it for President McKinley."

Mrs. Gabbie: "Too bad it's a girl!"

Mr. Gabbie: "Oh, it's all right! It amounts to the same thing. He's going to call her Hannah."

NEW THINGS.

Veils can be fastened without tearing or straining by a new device consisting of a rigid bar having a slot along one side into which the veil is pressed and held in position by a flexible cord attached to one end of the bar and stretched across the slot to fasten at the opposite end.

Letters can be weighed to determine their postage by a new pencil attachment which has a rod set in the end of the pencil to support a pivoted scale lever, the casing of which surrounds the scale and rod, having a yoke at the end to rest in the graduated notches on the upper edge of the scale lever and show the weight of the letter.

Needle baths can be taken in ordinary bath-tubs by using a newly designed discharged pipe, which is of spiral shape and has perforations on the front side, the device being mounted on the wall of the bathroom and connected to the water-pipe by a rubber hose to throw jets of water into the tub.

To preserve perishable articles in bottles a newly patented apparatus has a nozzle through which air is exhausted from the bottle, with a tube loosely fixed in the suction pipe. A plunger inside has sealing material at the end, which drops as soon as the exhaustion of air is completed and seals the bottle.

To melt the snow from the streets a Brooklyn man has invented a machine which has several fire boxes mounted on a truck, together with an endless elevator which raises the snow to the top of the furnaces, where it melts and runs into a tank, from which it can be discharged into the sewer while yet warm, to prevent its freezing up again.

In a new scrubbing brush the handle is made hollow to hold water which can be discharged in small quantities through a soap compartment to the floor by turning the pivoted handle so its outlet registers with the opening leading to the soap chamber, the latter being perforated on the under side to discharge the fluid to the bristles.

Furnaces can be heated with oil at a low cost by using a new liquid fuel burner which has a central oil tube ending in an atomizer, which is placed at the mouth of an inlet to the furnace door and surrounded by perforated nozzle, which discharges compressed air into the inlet with a spray of oil, thus increasing the heat in the combustion chamber.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Clean brooms by dipping in and out of ammonia water.

After washing lamp chimneys, rub them with dry salt, which will give a brilliant polish to the glass.

If oyster shells are occasionally placed in kitchen stoves it will be found clinkers never appear.

To cool a hot dish quickly, set it in cold water and salt; this will cool it far more rapidly than if it were stood in cold water only.

If an oil or gas stove is used, a box of sand should be kept handy in case of accident, as it is the best thing with which to put out fire.

To prevent the wick of a candle from smoldering, hold it higher than the mouth when blowing it out, and blow upward. If lamp wicks are soaked thoroughly in vinegar before being used, they will not smoke.

Grease stains on a carpet may be removed in a variety of ways; one of the simplest is to take a piece of blotting paper, lay it under the grease mark and a similar piece on the top of the mark. Then press the part with a hot iron; this will cause the grease to be absorbed by the blotting paper. Another method is to add some borax to warm water in which soap has been dissolved and well brush the stained part with this mixture. Ammonia is also useful; it should be diluted with water and rubbed on the carpet.

SILVER THREADS.

Adversity is God's pruning knife.

Suspicion is the scent of cunning.

Before faith can rest, it must stand a test.

Church creeds are religious scarecrows.

You can't bury character in the grave.

The voice of the cross proclaims man as lost.

Sin is a deicide—it murdered the Son of God.

Flattery serves as gas in the balloon of pride.

A christian only in name is the devil's game.

As Christ increases in our love, self decreases.

Blaming others is a poor way to justify yourself.

Boasting is blowing off the steam of self-conceit.

Storm tried faith differs from fair weather belief.

Despondency unnerves a man, hope invigorates him.

THERE IS ONLY ONE
POND'S EXTRACT
THIS IS IT!

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE GREAT
National Family Newspaper
For FARMERS and VILLAGERS,
and your favorite home paper,
THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.
BOTH One Year for $1.10.
Send all orders to THE JOURNAL.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 340 PAGES. A National Book of reference of Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Dingley Tariff Bill, with a comparison of old and new rates; President McKinley's Cabinet and appointees, Ambassadors, Consuls, etc; the personnel of Congress, names of principal officers of the different States, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, with their salaries; Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Committees, complete articles on the Currency, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The Standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whittaker's Almanac in Europe.
PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID.
Send all orders to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS WED

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Dutton Married Fifty-five Years Ago Yesterday.

QUIETLY CELEBRATE THE EVENT

Members of the Family Gather at the Old Homestead—Enjoy a Dinner—An Old and Honored Couple—Mr. Dutton a Pushing Citizen.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

On the 27th day of February, 1843, just fifty-five years ago yesterday Miss Ann Whiteley and Mr. Achas Perry Dutton were united in marriage in the town of Dover, Racine county. In honor of the important event, members of the family gathered at the old homestead on Lake avenue yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a quiet re-union and dinner.

It is seldom that a couple live to enjoy the celebration of a golden wedding and with five years to spare and it is still more remarkable to note that Mr. and Mrs. Dutton have lived in Racine during their entire wedded life and fifty years of that time in the same home on Lake avenue, which was built under the direction of Mr. Dutton in 1848.

Perry Dutton, as Mr. Dutton is familiarly known, and his kind and gentle help mate for the past half century, are among the honored pioneers of Racine county. Like others they experienced all of the hardships of early days and watched with interest and assisted in building the beautiful and prosperous city of Racine.

Mr. Dutton has been prominently identified with the early commercial history of the city and helped to build its first piers and elevators, making a market for the grain that was nearly the only source of income to the early settlers of southeastern Wisconsin.

Mr. Dutton was born in the Empire state June, 1822. In August 1841 he came to Racine with B. B. Jones and a partnership was formed with that gentleman in conducting the Racine Exchange, one of the very first hotels ever established here. Three years afterward the firm of Knapp, Murphy & Dutton was organized and the firm built the pioneer warehouse and engaged in the grain business. Mr. Dutton was also interested in the ownership of vessels and built a large elevator. We next find Mr. Dutton in partnership with Elisha Raymond in handling grain, etc. Then he was agent for many steamboat lines and was largely interested in the building of the old Janesville and Mississippi railroad. Mr. Dutton has been honored politically having been a member of the city council, acting as its president, member of the school board, and was its president. He has also been interested in the Racine county fair, Wisconsin Industrial association, was justice of the peace and for many years has been the hustling and honored president of the Racine County Old Settler's society. So it will be seen that during his entire residence here he has been a pushing and energetic citizen, ever having the interests of the city at heart.

And as Mrs. Dutton has ever been at his side and by her kind and gentle influence assisted and urged him to do good and follow in the honest channels of the world. Mrs. Dutton was born in England and with her parents settled in the town of Dover in 1842. During her entire residence in the county she has ever been a kind and Christian woman and made hundreds of warm friends and everyone will join in sending their congratulations upon the fifty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton and the majority have grown to woman or manhood and made honored residents of the United States. The living are Marshal Dutton of Chicago, Colonel W. B. Dutton, Racine; Fannie A. Racine; Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Langlois, Evanston, Ill.; Andrew L. Dutton, Chicago; Simeon W. Dutton, Racine; Buel B. Dutton, Chicago. Only a short time ago D. D. Dutton of Chicago and Miss Jennie Dutton, passed to the majority. Most of the living children were present at the reunion yesterday. The Journal extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton and hopes that they may live to enjoy their diamond wedding.

Funeral of Mrs. Buchan.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon occurred the funeral of Mrs. A. L. Buchan from the family residence, corner of College avenue and Eighth street. A large number of friends and relatives were present from Chicago, Kenosha, Milwaukee and every town in the county, to pay a last tribute to one who was loved and esteemed in life and mourned as dead. The casket stood in the parlor and was literally buried with beautiful floral tributes from people in every station of life. Expressions of sorrow and regret were heard on every side, and it is seldom that one departs where the expression of sorrow is so universal. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. T. Roberts, who paid a high tribute to the character and worth of the departed lady. A long funeral cortege followed the remains to Mound cemetery.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Visible supply of wheat, 34,088,000 bushels; corn, 40,870,000 bushels; oats, 13,470,000 bushels; rye, 3,000,000 bushels; barley, 2,165,000 bushels.

It is very poor economy to endeavor to relieve a cold by neglecting it, when a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Robinson Drug Co.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

Rockefeller's Fortune Promises to be too Big to Handle.

Of course, the most conspicuous figure in the Standard Oil splurge that has surprised investors and speculators who averred they would never be surprised by anything the stock might do is John D. Rockefeller. While Rockefeller does not own all of the Standard Oil stock in the country, he could buy about one-half of it with his present fortune, and again a goodly part of the $25,500,000 that the stock increased over night once this last week went to the increase of the fortune of this wonderfully rich man.

Mr. Rockefeller is now fifty-two years old. He is a vigorous man for his age. Those who know him say that unless he be frightened to death by the immensity of his riches he is good for twenty years more. If he has good luck, and the social revolution does not divide his dollars by several millions, Rockefeller in another score of years will make Crœsus' memory look like 30 cents.

The present estimate of his wealth is $200,000,000. His annual income is estimated at $12,000,000. This is $1,000,000 a month, $41,095 a day, $1,712 an hour, $28,54 a minute, 48 cents a second. And this is for every second in the year.

An idea of how Mr. Rockefeller's wealth increases can be gained from the above referred to increase in the market value of Standard Oil stock over night. Here are the figures:

Capital Standard Oil Co.	$ 97,000,000
Market value Wednesday	407,400,000
Market value Saturday	432,820,000
Increase over night	$ 25,420,000

The calculation of what Mr. Rockefeller may be worth in twenty years, and he is more than likely to live that long, is as fabulous as the scene that met the eyes of Aladdin in the depths of the earth.

Making due allowance for his annual expenditure, if his income continues at the present rate of interest, with interest added to principal, and the rate of revenue maintaining itself, in the year of Our Lord, 1918 Mr. Rockefeller will be worth $500,000,000.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAYS WAIT.

Chicago Times-Herald: Few, if any, prelates of the church are better qualified to give opinions on secular affairs than Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, and there is none of the cloth in this country whose utterances carry a greater weight of conviction to so many people. His endorsement of the administration's Spanish policy is therefore of great value at this time, for it will tend to allay the excitement and restrain the impatience of many who have a less clear conception of public duty or are incapable of understanding the necessities of government in the conduct of international affairs.

Archbishop Ireland, after fully considering information obtained from the press and governmental departments, says:

"Nothing has yet come to light that would, in my judgment, call for a rupture between the United States and Spain."

Based upon the information referred to and the above conclusion, he gives this unqualified indorsement of the administration:

The attitude of the administration is dignified and worthy of this great nation. War scares and the clamors of war do not move it. It awaits the necessity for war, meanwhile making ready. Mr. McKinley will not rush the country into needless conflict.

Evidently the archbishop does not believe that war exists. Like the administration, he awaits the necessity for war. He has no fear that the executive will shrink from any necessity. The calmness and patience of the president do not indicate to the archbishop a wavering policy, but rather a steadfast determination first to know the truth and then so to act that he will have the approval of his conscience and his country. There can be no higher estimate of the qualities to govern a great nation than are ascribed to the present executive by the archbishop:

"Should the honor of the country demand that Mr. McKinley sign the proclamation of war he will do it with the same love for peace, the same courage and the same trust in the God of our nation that characterized Abraham Lincoln nearly forty years ago."

The opinions of Archbishop Ireland are in accord with the spirit of the highest civilization among nations. That spirit is not manifested by seeking pretexts for war, but calmly awaiting the necessity for such action, thrice armed in the justice of its cause.

If You Wish to be Well

you must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Scheitz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. Robinson Drug Co.

MAYOR OF HARTFORD.

Has Experienced Wonderful Benefit from

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Mayor Miles B. Preston has been Hartford's chief executive for two years. As a result of his economic, wise administration, the municipality has prospered, and today stands high among the leading cities of America.

Mayor Preston is the first chief magistrate of Hartford under the consolidated form of government, beginning a new period in the municipality history of Connecticut's capital.

He began at the bottom round of the ladder less than 25 years ago, coming to Hartford without a business acquaintance or friend in the city. As a man of the people, but also a thoughtful conservative official, fully conscious of the responsibility of his high position and of his recommendations, Mayor Preston's statement of the decided benefit he has derived from Paine's celery compound must carry more than ordinary weight in every home, where there is need of recuperation, and of a remedy that is beyond any reasonable doubt reliable. This is what Mayor Preston said:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Hartford, Conn.

The modern man of business, be he ever so sturdy, finds often that the continued pressure of affairs has caused the nerves to remonstrate and fall in tone. At such a time Paine's celery compound becomes of value. Having experienced its benefits, I gladly commend it.

"MILES B. PRESTON.

The skin and the eyes are two good thermometers of health. If the skin has spots, eruptions, an unhealthy pallor or a yellow appearance, and the eyes a glazed look, with yellowish whites, it is high time to purify the blood and regulate the liver and kidneys. Paine's celery compound makes bright red blood and relieves the liver and kidneys of the strain that is brought upon them whenever impure blood is constantly pouring through their substance.

There is every reason in the world why Paine's celery compound should build up sickly people, increase their appetite and nourish every tissue in their body.

As even children are aware, there is blood all over the body. It is this blood which builds up the tissues that have been worn out. It carries all the materials for restoring wasted and worn parts. To the muscles it gives certain particular materials for making muscle; to the bones it gives up other materials for making bone; in the brain and nerves it leaves other materials again for making nerve-matter, and so on.

But it takes rich, pure, highly vitalized blood to do all this, and this is the powerful lever which Paine's celery compound takes advantage of to make the weak body strong, and to drive out disease from the system.

Paine's celery compound supplies just that needed, appropriate food that the overworked nerves are often too feeble to extract, unaided, from the mass of food taken into the stomach. Paine's celery compound increases the appetite and puts the digestive organs into shape to pass the food over to the blood in such a perfectly prepared condition that the change into nerve, brain and tissue substance is easily and fully brought about, without waste of nervous energy or wear upon the liver, kidneys, heart or stomach.

In this scientific, accurate fashion, Paine's celery compound permanently cures stomach troubles, disordered liver, kidney disease, indigestion and all unhealthy conditions that grow out of overworked, underfed nerves and organs.

FOUR TONS OF BUTTONS.

They Will be Worn by the New York Police Force.

Members of the New York police deparement are to be fitted out with new uniforms.

New buttons form part of the equipment. What does this change mean? asks the New York World. Including commissioned officers, there are about 7,500 men on the force. It requires seventy-eight buttons to fit out the two uniforms and overcoats. This means a total of 585,000 buttons. For one suit and overcoat the buttons weigh eighteen ounces avoirdupois, so that the total weight will be 8,437½ pounds, or 437½ pounds more than four tons.

"Four tons of brass made into one great police button and placed in a Central park plaza could not be lifted by the entire police department," said Emanuel Levy, the department uniform tailor.

Virtuama

Is a French treatment that is positively guaranteed to cure Impotency resulting from indiscretions or debility, gives vitality and vigor to old and middle aged, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business; professional, social and married life. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1530 Washington Ave.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Exciting Street Scene.

From Daily of Feb. 28.

It is lots of pleasure being an alderman. A man spends several hundred dollars getting elected and then his troubles begin. Even the very men who supported and helped to elect him, when they ascertain that their every wish and whim is not satisfied, jump on the poor city father and accuse him of everything and apply names that would cause his great grandfather to turn over in his grave. An illustration of the aldermanic pleasures was witnessed on Main street this afternoon. The air was blue with charges and counter charges and boodler, thief, scoundrel and other things were heard floating in the air for a block. The difficulty was between a prominent manufacturer and an alderman. Had it not been for a citizen the discussion would have ended in blows and the alderman would no doubt have got the worst of it because the manufacturer was armed with a heavy cane and would have used it. The episode brought merchants from their stores for a block around and they were amazed to hear the charges that were applied to the city official.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic. Cures children and adults. Sold by Shulzo Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

SWEET BOON TO THE CASTAWAY.

New York Press: An Austrian engineer has discovered that sea water can be made drinkable by being forced by immense pressure through a tree trunk. This discovery will prove of inestimable value to ship-wrecked sailors floating in small boats.

Geneva

Is a French treatment for Male and Female, for the positive cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Inflammation, Irritations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, warranted to cure worst cases in one week. $3 per package or 2 for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY. American office, 166 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1530 Washington Ave.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc.; save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. Robinson Drug Co.

Save Your Life.

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water, and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers.

Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Robinson Drug Co.

DO NOT FORGET...

When in need of anything in the Furniture line, to call on A. C. Hanson, 1026 State street, and be convinced that he has the finest line of

...FURNITURE...

in the city and at prices lower than the lowest. All goods guaranteed. Goods delivered any distance either by wagon or rail. Telephone calls promptly attended to at all hours.

Telephone 149 **A. C. HANSON,** 1026 State St. Racine.

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER

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LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness. | But it can always be relied on for fair and honest reports of all political movements.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It Is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents...

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information.

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

ONLY 15 CENTS A COPY, BY MAIL.

Send your orders to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis

First publication Feb. 23, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County.—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this court to Wilhelmina Schulz as executrix of the last will of Wilhelm Schulz, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at a regular term thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1898,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Schulz, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

5t

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
5:47 a. m. Sunday only
9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily
9:42 p. m. daily
11:55 p. m. daily

Arrive from Milwaukee.
6:33 a. m. daily
7:50 a. m. daily
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily

Depart for Chicago.
6:33 a. m. daily
7:50 a. m. daily
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily

Arrive from Chicago.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
5:47 a. m. Sunday only
9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily
9:42 p. m. daily
11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.
9:30 a. m.
12:35 p. m.
1:45 p. m.
3:50 p. m.
7:20 p. m.

Depart for Chicago.
7:25 a. m.
11:10 a. m.
1:45 p. m.
3:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

For the West.
12:35 p. m.
3:50 p. m.

Arrive from Milwaukee.
8:20 a. m.
12:05 p. m.
1:38 p. m.
6:05 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

Arrive from Chicago.
10:30 a. m.
1:38 p. m.
6:05 p. m.
7:00 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

From the West.
5:20 a. m.
2:40 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.
10:00 a. m.
3:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

For Chicago.
7:25 a. m.
10:00 a. m.
3:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

For the West.
8:50 p. m.

From Milwaukee.
8:20 a. m.
12:10 p. m.
6:05 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

From Chicago.
12:10 p. m.
6:05 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

From the West.
8:20 a. m.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA.		RACINE.		MILWAUKEE.	
Depart.	Arrive.	Going South.	Going North.	Arrive.	Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
8:35	8:05	7:25			7:00
9:35	8:25	7:55	7:05	8:50	8:00
10:35	9:25	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:35	10:25	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
P. M.	11:25	10:35	10:05	11:50	11:00
12:35	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
1:35	12:25	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:35	1:25	12:55	12:05	12:50	
3:35	2:25	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
4:35	3:25	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
5:35	4:25	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
6:35	5:25	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
7:35	6:25	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
8:35	7:25	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
9:35	8:25	7:35	7:05	7:50	7:00
11:35	9:25	8:35	8:05	8:50	8:00
	10:25	9:35*	9:05	9:50	9:00
	A. M.	10:55	10:05	10:50	11:20
	12:05	A. M.	11:05*	11:50	
		1:00*	P. M.		
			12:40*		

*Do not pass Racine.

READ THE JOURNAL

LONG TELLS OF SHIP MOVEMENTS

Secretary of the Navy Says No Alarm Should be Felt.

ORDERS GIVEN SOME TIME AGO

No Significance in the Gathering of Battleships at Key West.

TORPEDOES IN HAVANA HARBOR

Spanish Representative at Washington Says There Are no Mines or Torpedoes in the Harbor—He so Informs the Navy and State Departments — North Atlantic Squadron at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Long enjoyed a sound sleep last night, the first he has had for some time and in consequence he felt so much refreshed this morning that he decided to abandon his proposed absence from the navy department and continue his duties. He said he thought things looked much better. The public he thought will not be under any misapprehension in regard to naval movements, and so far they have mostly been ordinary dispositions. The movements of some warships, such as the Detroit and Marblehead, towards Key West has already been shown to have been in accordance with orders not only made, but little published in the newspapers before the Maine disaster.

The attention of naval officers has been strongly attracted to a statement made by the representatives of the Spanish government, to the effect that there are no mines or torpedoes of any kind in Havana harbor. It can be said this statement exactly agrees with inquiries that have been under way for many months by agents of our government, for so far, it is said, they have been unable to find the slightest evidence of any plan of defense in the harbor by mines or torpedoes. Of course the effect of this statement, if it is to be accepted, is a negative supposition that the disaster resulted from other than accidental causes, as almost the unanimous testimony of experts is to the effect that no single torpedo of any known type, could have caused such a terrific wreck of the Maine.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEW.

Secretary Sherman spent some time at the capitol today. He talked freely with senators concerning the situation at Havana in view of the Maine disaster, and said the situation is beginning to be considered with a view of having a policy developed in case the naval court of inquiry should find it was the result of an accident. He added that he thought an indemnity certainly should be demanded and it should be a good sum. What sum should be asked would, however, depend entirely on circumstances. The secretary did not think Spanish authorities were aware of the intentions of any one who may have caused the explosion, but advanced the opinion that whether they were or not the Spanish government will be liable for indemnity, if shown that any Spaniard caused it.

BATTLESHIPS AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Feb. 26.—The coast survey steamer, Bache, arrived this morning from Havana, having on board four of the Maine's wounded seamen.

Regarding the movements of the fleet, Admiral Sicard said: "The boats at Torgugas are doing some target practice, but elaborate plans of maneuvers which I had laid out, have been postponed pending developments. I ran in here because I wish to be in close communication with the navy department."

Referring to the naval station here the admiral remarked: "Only a nominal force is here now. Should anything occur, he added guardedly, "it would have to be strengthened considerably."

The cruiser Marblehead is in the harbor and the cruiser Detroit arrived from Mobile and proceeded to take coal.

AN ATTACK ON WOODFORD.

Congressman Lewis Offers a Resolution Condemning the Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The house resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Lewis of Washington, offered as an amendment a resolution condemning Minister Woodford for giving a banquet to the Spanish cabinet.

He declared he was opposed to feasting the murderers of those whom the nation was burying. The amendment was ruled out, on a point of order.

SPAIN TO STRENGTHEN THE NAVY

Cabinet Holds a Meeting and Votes a Big Sum for the Navy.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The cabinet considered the situation. No incident was reported as altering "the cordiality of relations between Spain and the United States," though the ministers expressed "regret at the passion which crept into public opinion during the present incident." A million pestias was voted to develope the navy.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Bank statement reserve decrease, $2,729,125; loans, Decrease, $352,700; Legal tender decrease, $7,418,400; deposits, decrease, $9,946,300; circulation, decrease, $50,400; Banks hold in excess of legal requirements, $22,959,325.

KILLED A POLICEMAN.

Robbers Shoot and Instantly Kill a South Bend Officer.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 26.—Policeman Lewis Kellar was shot and instantly killed last night in a fight with burglars, who had entered a store. Jack Burke, Robert Powers, alias James Burnes, Frank Muncie and Frank O'Conner were arrested. Burnes has a bullet in his abdomen and cannot live. It is believed Kellar shot him.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR WAR.

Actively Equipping Its Forces—Press Warns Spain to Distrusts McKinley's Words.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The "Imparcial" warns Spain "to distrust the pacific speeches of McKinley and that of Woodford at a recent banquet here," adding: "Americans are actively preparing for war which is inevitable, if the rebellion in Cuba is prolonged beyond May."

The Spanish government is actively equipping its forces at different arsenals and is organizing its marines and infantry.

BANKER GOES TO PRISON.

Chicago Banker's Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—A motion for a new trial in behalf of ex-Banker Theodore Schnitz, recently convicted of embezzlement was overruled and Schnitz was sentenced to an indefinite term in the penitentiary.

TRY TO KILL KING GEORGE.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate the King of Greece.

ATENS, Greece, Feb. 26.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to assassinate King George of Greece.

EMIL ZOLA FOUND GUILTY.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Emile Zola was found guilty of libel and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs.

LETTER FROM ARTHUR PUGH.

Trudging Along Through Snow with the Themometer 38 Below Zero.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

W. H. Pugh received a letter this morning from Arthur Pugh, who is a member of a party of Racine people on their way to Peace river, B. C., in search of gold. The letter describes their trip north from Edmonton and will be of interest to the many friends of the gold hunters in this city. The party is made up of Arthur Pugh, George Ainsworth, Paul George of this city, a man named Wright of Chicago and a Mr. Robertson, who was a former resident of this city and who has had considerable experience in the country in which they are travelling. Mr. Pottinger is in the Peace river country and the party are on the way to join him. The following is the letter:

Athabaska Landing, B. C., Feb. 18.

Dear Brother Bill: I left Edmonton on February 8, and arrived here on the 14th, a distance of 100 miles. It was a hard trip, we being the first outfit to get away and when about eight miles out we were caught in a snowstorm and had to break road all the balance of the way. The best day's travel we made was twenty-three miles. We had to walk all the way. We slept out of doors for four nights and struck a farm house for two nights. We have now been here four days and the snow is eighteen inches deep on the river, on which we have got a trip of 120 miles to make. It his been very stormy and cold since the 14th. Snow every day and awful cold at night. Monday night it was sixteen degrees below zero; Tuesday night 20 below; Wednesday night 35 below, and 14 below now, at 8 o'clock while I am writing this letter. We will not leave here for three or four days. There is a big outfit of forty ox teams and forty-five horse teams within two days of us now and we will wait until they overtake us and break the road on the river. It was fine weather until this cold snap struck us. We have a very good outfit and can get through where anyone can but we do not intend to do all the trail breaking. There is a great rush here and they claim there is a new gold find on Hay river, but we do not believe there is much in it. If we have good weather for three weeks we will get to the Peace river, maybe in sixteen days. Haven't heard from home since I left. There is only two mails coming into Edmonton a week and they sometimes get left over. Everyone is well.

ARTHUR PUGH.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Other cities are asking themselves if Chicago is the only hog in the country now running at large.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Robinson Drug Co.

EVAN LEWIS WINS FROM JACK KING

Contest of Wrestling Giants at the Opera House Last Night.

CORNISH CHAMPION IS INJURED

Ligament Torn From the Bones of His Arm.

LEWIS HAS THREE FALLS IN FOUR.

Wins the Toss and Chooses His Favorite Catch-as-Catch-Can Style—King Wins the Collar-and-Elbow Style— Two Perfect Specimens of Physical Manhood—The Officials and Seconds—Review of the Contest.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

Evan Lewis, the "strangler," won the wrestling match from Jack King, the Cornish champion at the Belle City opera house last night, getting three out of the first four falls and pocketing the $200 offered by the Racine Athletic Association. It was intended to be a five style match and the sporting public of this city had been for weeks intensely interested in the outcome of the contest between the two giants of the mat. King made a good showing until he was injured in the third bout, when it was a foregone conclusion that the Ridgeway, Wis., product of muscle and bone would win the match and money.

The opera house was well filled, particularly the upper portion of it, and all the boxes and lodges were occupied. Delegations were present from Chicago, Milwaukee and Kenosha, and there were sporting men there from other portions of the state and northwest. Wallace Ingalls was master of ceremonies, Robert Izatt of Milwaukee, referee and George Herzog the official timekeeper. Lewis won the toss and chose the catch-as-catch-can style, a style of wrestling at which he has no superior in the world. The referee ordered the two men to their corners and Mr. Ingalls in a few brief remarks introduced the men to the crowd and explained the conditions and rules governing the match.

THE SECONDS.

Lewis was looked after by Timothy Hogan, Michael McNamara and Dr. J. J. Davis of Chicago; King had for his seconds, Edward Fitzgerald of this city, formerly of Marquette, Mich., and M. R. McCann of Watersmeet, Mich. When the men shook hands, one could not help but admire the wonderful physical build of the two giant wrestlers. Both are perfect specimens of physical manhood, the muscles on their bodies sticking out like hawsers under a reefed sail. Lewis weighed 204 pounds and King scaled close to 230 pounds. The first bout was started at 8:47. Both were cautious for several minutes, each evidently trying to detect a weakness in the other's style. Lewis looked confident and it was apparent that King was playing on the defensive. Once the giants rolled off the mat and Referee Izatt ordered them to break their hold. Several times Lewis got a vice like grip on his opponent but King cleverly wriggled out much to the delight of the crowd. After 8 minutes and 5 seconds Lewis got hold of King's legs held them up and forced both of King's shoulders to the mat, gaining the first fall. Seven minutes was allowed for rest between falls.

King chose the collar and elbow style for the second bout. The men put on canvass jackets and were soon engaged in a mighty tussle. Both fell together several times with such force as to make the stage floor shake. Finally King, by a powerful swing hurled Lewis over and gained the fall. Time 13 minutes and 6 seconds.

GRECO-ROMAN STYLE.

Lewis had the choice of the third bout and chose the Greco-Roman style, another one of his favorites. The "strangler" soon had the Cornishman on the mat working on the defensive. Once he got a half-nelson hold on King, but the latter cleverly got out of the dilema by a lightning turn. Lewis got the half-nelson on him again and worked and tugged until he forced King to the mat in 2 minutes and 28 seconds. So vicious was this bout, so determined was Lewis in gaining it and so hard did King work in futile attempt to prevent his antagonist from bearing him down, that the Cornish champion had a ligament torn from the bones of his right arm, just below the shoulder. Physicians were called and King was in such pain that he decided to forfeit the next bout and match to Lewis. He was finally persuaded to go on and as the next bout was his choice he chose the side hold style. It could be plainly seen that King, with his disabled arm was completely at the mercy of his opponent, and Lewis threw him in 50 seconds, thus gaining the third fall and match.

Lewis stepped before the footlights and informed the crowd that King's injury was not intentional on his part. King also made a little speech deploring the accident, which he said had thoroughly incapacitated him from doing himself justice. Both were cheered.

CHANGED HIS PLANS.

It was King's intention to choose the Cornish style on his second choice and many were surprised that he did not. He would have done so had he not been injured, but he declined to choose this style with a helpless arm. King holds the world's championship at the Cornish style of wrestling, and he would not run the chance of being defeated with an injured arm that was useless to him.

Lewis is certainly a world-beater as a wrestler and there is no doubt but what he is the peer of them all. He is now negotiating for a match with Jenkins, of Cleveland, O., a new find who has been touted as a wonder.

TED MARTIN ARRESTED.

On Charge of Refusing to Assist an Officer When Called Upon.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

Ted Martin, a cigar maker, was arrested last night on charge of refusing to assist an officer when called upon in the name of the state of Wisconsin. Policeman Andrew Erickson was attempting to arrest a young man named Joseph McCarthy and the young man fought hard. The officer called upon Martin, who was standing near by to summon the patrol wagon and he refused to comply with the demand. The law is very strict upon this point and Officer Erickson, who has had experiences of this before, did not propose to stand it longer and had Martin arrested. The only excuse Martin gave for not assisting the officer was that McCarthy was a partner of his. The penalty for the offence is from $1 to $100 fine or a term in prison.

OBITUARY.

Yates.

The Citronelle Call of Feb. 13, of Citronelle, Ala., has the following notice which we copy:

Myra Yates was born near Racine, Wis., Dec. 9, 1865, and died at this place Feb. 16, 1898. She was married to Mr. J. W. Payne, Nov. 25, 1886. Mrs. Payne always enjoyed good health until about one year ago, when a severe cold seemed to bring on consumption. Though advised by her physician not to come south, yet without doubt, so doing lengthened her life and gave her little family more of earthly company.

But on last Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock her spirit was borne silently away and her sorrowing husband and two little boys left alone in their sorrows. Her father and one sister and mother and two brothers also survive her. One of the brothers James Yates, of Sylvania, Wis., arrived on Thursday. He will remain until Mr. Payne can complete his arrangements for returning to Wisconsin, when the remains which has been placed in a specially constructed vault will be taken to their former home, at Racine. Mrs. Payne was a communicant of the M. E. church, and died in the hope of arising again to walk in newness of life.

The Call desires to extend to the relatives and friends its sympathy in this dark hour.

Buchan.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

Mrs. Mary Ann Buchan, beloved wife of Dr. Alfred L. Buchan, died at 9 o'clock last night at the family residence, corner of College avenue and Eighth streets of pleuro-pneumonia, aged thirty-nine years. The announcement of Mrs. Buchan's death was a shock to the entire community as she had only been sick since Wednesday morning. When first prostrated it was not believed that the ailment was serious, but the rapid advancement of the disease told on the constitution of Mrs. Buchan and her husband and friends soon realized she was a dangerously sick woman. The best medical skill was summoned and Drs. Charles Pugh of Chicago and William Pugh of Kenosha, cousins of Mrs. Buchan, were called, but to no avail. Deceased was born in Paris, Kenosha county, January 3, 1859, and her maiden name was Miss Mary Ann Meredith. At an early hour her parents died and she went to Union Grove and lived with her aunt, Mrs. U. S. Humphrey. On May 3, 1882, she was married to Dr. A. L. Buchan.

They moved to Chicago in 1889 and came to Racine in October, 1891. She was a woman of high literary attainments and to know her was to love her. Kind-hearted, sympathetic and ever ready to administer assistance and consolation to those in trouble made her known throughout the country. Few women possessed her cheerful and happy disposition and traits of character so faultless and which makes a noble woman. Her death is lamented by hundreds of friends and relatives and the blow is a sad one, indeed, to her surviving husband, who only a few days ago suffered another affliction and sorrow in the death of his mother.

Her brother, Walter E. Meredith and other relatives will also have the sympathy of the entire community in their hour of sorrow.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the house.

Teft.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

Jens Peter Jensen Teft died last night at his home No. 1351 prospect street, of pneumonia, aged 68 years. Deceased was a well known member of the Dania society. A wife, four sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from Dania hall.

Erickson.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

The fourteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, residing on Twelfth street, west of Mound cemetery, died this morning. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A VERY CLOSE CALL

Mrs. Elmer Williams and Two Sons Narrowly Escape Death in Fire.

WAY FOR ESCAPE WAS CUT OFF

One Son Thrown Through a Window and Neighbors Help the Other Son and Mrs. Williams Out—House and Clothing Damaged.

From Daily of Feb. 26.

Mrs. Elmer Williams and two sons, who live at No. 1550 Packard avenue, narrowly escaped being suffocated by smoke or burned to death between 12 and 1 o'clock last night.

Mr. Williams, who is a messenger of the United States Express company on the C., M. & St. Paul Railway company, was not at home, having gone west early last night.

Mrs. Williams was to make a visit at Green Bay and would have started today. She had her clothing all ready for the trip and was to have packed them this morning.

With her sons she retired at the usual hour last night and everything was all right about the house, a two-story frame structure.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock she was awakened by a feeling of suffocation and discovered that the bed room and room adjoining was filled with smoke. She could not get out of the bed room to the other rooms so she raised the bedroom window, gave the alarm and threw her oldest son out and he was slightly injured. By this time neighbors had arrived and assisted the other boy and Mrs. Williams out of the window.

The ground was covered with snow and Mrs. Williams and sons being attired in their night clothes, were chilled, but kind neighbors cared for them.

In the meantime an alarm of fire was sent in from box 61 and the No. 3, Junction, chemical and hook and ladder companies responded and easily subdued the flames, but not before the house was damaged about $200 and furniture over $100 and a large amount of clothing destroyed.

Investigation revealed that the fire originated in a closet under the stairway where the clothing of Mrs. Williams hung. All of her new dresses and other clothing were burned up or ruined.

How the fire originated is not known. Mrs. Williams is sure that she did not use any matches near the closet before she retired and the only conclusion to be reached is that it originated from spontaneous combustion.

Although the experience was an exciting one for Mrs. Williams and her children they are not feeling any ill effects, except the oldest son is slightly injured.

Both the house and furniture was insured for the full amount of damage.

The house is owned by Mr. William Lincoln who also owns other property in the vicinity.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed: Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

Now it is rumored that Hawaii is to be annexed by revolution and made a county of California. When the Hawaiian people get onto this there will be a reaction in favor of annexation.

For Over Fifty Years,

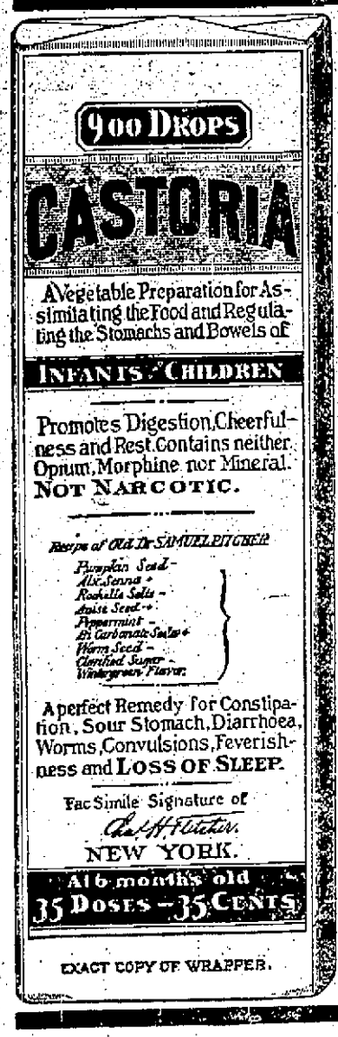
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

The Maine is to be raised and rebuilt speedily as possible. If this can be done, we shall then have a net gain on battleships this session of congress of two.

When a young man asks a father for his daughter's hand in marriage, if the father is a wise one, he thinks of one thing equally as important as the young man's morals, social and business standing and intelligence. A young man who suffers from ill-health has no right to marry until his health is restored. To do so is to commit a crime against the human race. While all diseases may not be directly inherited, the constitutional tendency to acquire them is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are that his children will have weak, undersized lungs, and a predisposition to acquire the same disease.

The young man who suffers from bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood or any disease of the air-passages which, if neglected leads up to consumption, may take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with almost absolute assurance of recovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases when taken in time. It soothes and heals the delicate and sensitive tissues of the air-passages and lungs, checks the cough, facilitates expectoration, drives out all impurities and disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new and healthy tissues.

Mr. John G. Born, of 4030 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "Some thirty months ago I said to my wife, 'I don't want to keep anything from you. I must tell you I am in the last stage of consumption.' In December 1896 I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I could then only speak in whispers. I have taken thirteen bottles, and can say with truth I am greatly benefited. People are surprised to hear me speak. I can halloo, and my voice has not been as good in eight years. My stomach was never in better condition. Formerly I could not eat without suffering very much immediately after, but now I can eat anything."



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The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

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THROAT and LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY W. R. KIRKBY,

THE JOURNAL'S GIFT.

:-: FOR A LIMITED TIME. :-:

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance, (one of) the following high grade monthlies and valuable hand books:

Farm News Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper, that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is ably edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturist in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is *practical*. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. *Price, 25c*

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good house keepers who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. *Price, 25 cents.*

OUR OFFER FREE! OUR OFFER

To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to The Journal in advance, before April 15th 1897, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.

Take advantage of this offer at once.

Address, THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

328 Main St. Racine Wis.

"A GOOD TALE WILL BEAR TELLING TWICE." USE SAPOLIO! USE

SAPOLIO

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 1—1898.

Miss Mabel Cook spent Tuesday in Racine.

Henry Washburn of Waukegan, Ill., was in town last week in the interest of a jewelry firm.

The Misses Dixson of Russell, Ill., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tytle last Wednesday.

Everyone is now watching the papers very closely relative to our troubles with the wily Spaniards, and a large majority of our people have already formed an opinion as to what caused the blowing up of the Maine and ending in the loss of so many human lives. If the official examination proves that it was caused by some outside agency and the proof is forth coming as to who did it, then it behooves us as a nation to protect the honor of our country in making demands for a just reparation and enforce them at any cost and then cap the whole affair by giving Cuba her long-earned freedom.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bichn and family, formerly of this town, but who have spent a number of years in the state of Washington, arrived in Somers last week and will make Racine their future home.

Mr. Nels Nelson is recovering from an attack of la grippe.

Mr. Joseph Bishop received a letter on Monday morning from his son Willard, who resides at Fresno, Cal., stating that he was on his way to the Klondike. We all wish Willard success in his new undertaking but we fear that "all is not gold that glitters."

Miss Eva Ozanne closed her winter term of school in Brighton on Friday afternoon.

Mr. George Kellogg of Janesville, Wis., visited with friends and relatives over Sunday. He is one of the leading nurserymen in the southern part of the state and has always taken a marked interest in the horticultural society of which he is a member. Mr. Kellogg has been travelling through Wisconsin and Minnesota the past winter attending conventions.

The M. E. Sunday school elected officers on Sunday morning as follows: Superintendent, David Pedley; assistant superintendent, E. G. Ozanne; secretary, Robert Lauer; treasurer, Frank Rhodes. With the exception of two years, Miss Phebe Bishop, the outgoing superintendent has served the school in that capacity for twenty years. Her good work in the school during these many years is appreciated by all and will never be forgotten, especially by those who, under her kind teaching have been pointed out to a higher and a more noble life.

The quarterly conference will be held at the Methodist church on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. On Sunday morning at 10:30 Dr. John will occupy the pulpit and administer the sacrament.

Miss Cora Fink, accompanied by her cousin Frankie Breeze of Racine, spent Sunday at her father's.

Miss Maude Thompson visited with friends in Racine on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fink of Libertyville, Ill., visited friends in Somers over Sunday.

Miss Minnie Grimshaw spent Saturday in Racine.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Letters recently received from Rev. H. Houghton, formerly pastor here, but now in Winter Park, Fla., tells of gardening completed, and everything up, and growing finely. But he doesn't say anything about alligators.

Dr. Martin of Raymond is seen on our streets quite frequently nowadays attending to his patients.

The last snow storm drifted the church sheds so full that the good people had to turn out with teams and shovels and dig them out before they could be used. Such a circumstance is not recalled by the oldest inhabitant.

T. W. Fessenden the young man sent here by Dr. John to fill out the unexpired term of Rev. H. Houghton is a student from the Garrett biblical institute. He was a son of Judge Fessenden of the celebrated United States the family of the celebrated United States senator of the same name, who figured so largely in national matters in Lincoln's days.

Because of an overheated hot air drum in the second story hallway, the residence of H. Shepherd took fire. Fortunately it was discovered in the nick of time and water, salt and pluck prevented a disastrous fire. Being insured in the Farmers' company the loss was immediately adjusted and the damage made good by the company.

Not to be outdone by Chicago the church in this place has now an orchestra of nine pieces, which assists in the evening services, and the singing schools which has been running during the winter will try and keep the vocal part up-to-date.

Mrs. Jensen, who has been very sick, is now improving under the care of Dr. Martin.

Mrs. Albert Fritchen is now the mother of a bouncing boy and all is well.

Grandma Foxwell who has been a great sufferer from rheumatism during the winter, is now much better.

The best roadmaster in Racine county lives here and his name is John Vyvyan. His order is, "in the middle of the road everytime," and his district is always open. There isn't snow enough in Wisconsin to keep him cooped.

Mrs. Grace Boruston has rented her farm to Mr. William Jacobson.

The creamery reports business good and dairymen say their butter is an A1 article, and the farmers' wives vote it a complete success.

OAKWOOD.

Oakwood, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Our genial station agent, Joe Huelsbeck, spent several days of last week in the Cream City. Thomas Cox filled his place during his absence.

Otto Bernhardt, who was struck and killed by a train just north of Caledonia a week ago, was well known by the people in this vicinity, who will be very sorry to hear of his sudden and sad death.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Studer returned to their home in South Milwaukee on last Thursday, after spending a week very pleasantly at the home of Ed's parents.

Miss Gertie Goebel of Kilbournville is visiting at the home of her brother, J. J. Goebel, in this burg.

A sure sign of spring is the politicians who are now jumping around like grasshoppers in haying time.

The St. Paul Railway company had a large force of men engaged here for the past two weeks erecting a large water tank, also putting in an engine of the most modern patent to pump the water. When done it will be one of the best equipped tanks on the system.

Mr. August Goelzer took in the sights of Milwaukee on Monday.

The monthly stock fair was held here yesterday and was quite well attended.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Orval Bush and family of Somers spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. C. D. McNeil.

O. O. Fox spent Friday and Saturday in Chicago on business.

Mrs. B. Tourtelotte is visiting friends in Milwaukee this week.

Chant McNeil of Kenosha spent Sunday at home.

Carl Hulker and family expect to move to Salem on Wednesday.

E. R. Wilson of Brighton called on friends here Saturday.

The C. & N. W. railway is putting in a spur switch for Charles Rodgers near the Milwaukee road.

John Reynolds went to Hebron Thursday returning Friday morning.

Kellogg farmers are filling their ice houses this week from the O'Plaine river.

Miss Helen Perkins of Kenosha spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. R. Reynolds.

S. A. Crosby spent Sunday with Trevor friends.

S. Hill of Chicago, secretary of the milk shippers' union of the Kenosha division will address a meeting at Woodmen hall Tuesday March 1. A large crowd is expected. Mrs. C. D. McNeil and Mrs. F. Tedmarsh will get up the dinner.

WOODWORTH.

Woodsworth, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

Mr. J. H. Kearnes with the help of his neighbors, finished filling his ice house from Lake George today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sax yesterday. Much her's little girl is very sick.

Mrs. E. Tourtelotte is spending a few days in Milwaukee.

Mr. Frank Slocum is visiting his sister and friends in South Bristol.

Mr. Charles Rockwell is selling wall paper for a Chicago house. The price and paper suits everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kearnes spent last Friday afternoon at H. L. Adams.

A surprise party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Price last Friday evening. All report a good time and want to see more.

Mr. J. R. Smith is reported not very well this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leonard are spending a few days with Fred Leonard and wife. Frank will soon leave for Seattle, thence to Alaska for two years.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., March 1, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bush and Miss Ella Owens took in the sights at the Cream City last Saturday.

Mrs. D. A. Newcome of Milwaukee is spending a few days at the home of her parents in this village.

Mr. Thomas Parker returned last week from a pleasant visit with friends at Milwaukee.

Mrs. C. R. Rodgers is quite sick at her home west of the village.

Several of our farmers attended the institute at the Junction.

Wives of the members of the M. W. A. lodge are making extensive arrangements for a grand entertainment and supper to be given in the near future. "Carl Yonson, The Woodman," will be presented by the Star Dramatic club and the Caledonia band will furnish the music.

DALES CROSSING.

Dales Crossing, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

Miss Nellie Peterson of Sylvania spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. P. M. Nelson and A. P. Nelson spent Friday in Racine.

Miss Alma Edwards closed her school last Friday with a very interesting entertainment to a full house and it was well enjoyed by all.

Mr. Dale is busy at present hauling bran.

Mrs. T. Wicher and Miss Bosestow attended the entertainment last Friday afternoon and also Mr. Gilmore and Mr. May and Miss Gilmore of Yorkville.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SALEM.

Salem, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

Last Wednesday morning this neighborhood was shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. George Jordon on Somers. Mrs. Jordon was well known in this vicinity She was the sister of Mrs. Frank Hartwell of Brighton.

Last Friday Mrs. Seaman and father made a business trip to Antioch.

Miss Ollie Bailey of Guide Rock, Neb., who has been visiting Hon. Alex Baily's family was called home on account of sickness in her family. She went via Chicago last Saturday morning.

Mertie, the little daughter of Albert Turnock, is very sick with tonsilitis at last reports she was improving.

Miss Genie Bacon had an unpleasant experience in a collision at Western Union Junction last Wednesday on her way to Union Grove. Not wishing to wait for the stub train from Racine she boarded a freight train going west shortly after another train switching collided with the westbound freight throwing the caboose onto an engine and piling five or six passengers into a corner; fortunately no one was hurt, but all were badly shook up.

Mr. A. Bailey visited Chicago last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Patrick of Trevor visited Salem friends Saturday.

Last week Frank Powls and Mr. Hines shipped a carload of oats from this station.

Charles Seaman and wife are entertaining his father and mother from Hebron, Ill.

Does Spain dare to knock the chip from Uncle Sam's shoulder? asked a patriotic man the other day. We don't know, but it looks to us as though the chip was on the other side fellow's shoulder.

Mr. A. J. Foster of Salem has received notice he has a patent granted on the machine to tighten buggy tires without removing them from the wheels.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

Miss Mary Nobles is visiting relatives and friends in the Cream City.

Mrs. A. E. Walker spent Friday afternoon with Mrs. B. West and Mr. and Mrs. F. Horton and Mr. and Mrs. E. Horton took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. J. Cleague last Sunday.

Rev. Bray of Monticello, Wis., spoke to a large congregation at the North Church last Sunday morning and evening. He is just the man for this place.

Hon. T. H. Mosher was very pleasantly entertained at his home last Saturday evening by a number of friends. The evening was spent in playing cinch and various other amusements. All report a good time.

A sleigh load of young folks attended the Farmers' institute at North Cape last Thursday evening.

Mr. Stephen West is entertaining the Messrs. Waldron of Milwaukee.

Miss Jennie Nolters has returned home from a visit in Milwaukee.

Our village merchant, J. W. Pike, has been having quite an improvement made in his store in the way of a glass front and inside improvements. Much credit is due Mr. E. R. DeRemer for his fine workmanship.

Mention should also be made on our up-to-date improvements in our creamery here. A new separator has been added to the factory running at the rate of 3,000 pounds of milk per hour; also a new skim milk weigher. Our factory believes in each patron having his just dues.

Archie Pike and E. R. DeRemer took in the sights of the Belle City one day last week.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

The snow blockade is a thing of the past, and navigation is an improvement on a week ago. Most of our schools took a couple of days' vacation.

A very large delegation from these parts took in the farmers' institute at North Cape on Thursday and Friday of last week. What is the matter with our intelligent, scheming farmers that they do not make a strong indeavor to secure a farmers' institute in our flourishing burg the coming year?

Colds are a general epidemic, one is not in it as all if he is not coughing.

Miss Mary Peterson is in Racine with relatives and friends.

Miss Annie Anderson was given a very pleasant surprise one evening last week by her pupils who presented her a very nice photo album.

Mr. Elias Scott is convalescent.

Mr. Percy Wawson spent today in the Cream City.

Mr. William L. Shumway spent Wednesday in Racine.

Misses Rose and Joe Lange spent last Friday with the family of Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. Joseph Dawson, who has been very ill is able to sit up.

Mrs. Alex Wilson is no better.

Mr. Albert Lower has a very badly corked horse, they do not think it can live.

Several of our young people attended Kneeland church Sunday evening to hear the new minister.

Mrs. William Hyde is able to be out again.

Mr. L. Christensen is better than at last writing.

Mrs. Jane McAdams is suffering from a fall she had a week ago.

Three of the Waldron brothers are visiting with the family of Mr. S. West.

Mr. Andrew Walters and sister Miss Jessie, spent Monday evening with the Shumways.

NORTH POINT.

North Point, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

Real estate is on the boom here, property being valued at $1,000 per acre.

Mrs. A. L. Thomas and family visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sheriff during the past week.

The snow storm on the lake has kept our light house keeper, Mr. Peterson busy blowing his little horn.

Mr. Anderson, who lives on the Eassan farm, has had a sick child to take care of the past week.

Our estimable neighbor, Mr. Burr, has been confined to his bed for two years with sickness.

The Sunday school at North Point is well attended and a good work is being superintendent in charge and has only superintendent in chirge and has only missed one Sunday—February 20—it being stormy, since commencing last summer.

Our school teacher, Miss Hoyl of Racine, had the grit to walk through the deep snow Tuesday. A Washington's birthday entertainment was given at the school in the afternoon.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, Friday, February 18, a bran new baby girl. Mother and child are doing well.

IVES.

Ives, Wis., Feb. 28, 1898.

We are glad to see the street cars again.

Mr. Britenstine has been very sick the past week, but is much better at present.

Mr. Charles Scutt of Union Grove visited with relatives at Ives, Friday.

Briteman had his hand injured by a vicious calf Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grigg visited with relatives at Ives, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. S. L. Scutt's many friends will be pleased to know that after being confined to her bed for eight with the la grippe has recovered so as to be around as usual.

The Ives district school house was closed during the past week on account of the deep snow.

Mr. C. Roberts and daughter Olive of Racine were the guests of Mrs. Parsons Saturday.

Mr. E. Sheriff reports having a good time in England. We missed him while he was gone and we are glad to have him back with us again.

Mr. John Besack has been sick for some time past and at present is much worse. He has brain trouble.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
RACINE, Mch 2, 1898

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 5 60
" Best Spring	5 40
" Rye	3 10
Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 100
Wheat No 2	96¾
Wheat No 3	90
Oats	26
Corn	39@ 31
Barley	40
Rye	49@ 50
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 13 00
Bran, per ton	12 50
Corn meal	14 00
Oats and Corn, ground	13 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 18@ 20
Eggs	16
Cheese	9
Hay	900@10 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 1 50
Potatoes	30@ 60
Beans	90@ 97
Onions	60
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$ 2 40@3 00
Hogs on foot	3 80@ 3 87
Lard	7
Calves	6 00@ 6 50
Sheep	2 75@ 3 50
Lambs	2 75@ 3 50
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 10
Chickens	8
Seeds—	
Flax	$ 1 25½
Clover	3 00@ 5 50
Timothy	2 30@ 2 70
Wool	
Wool	$ 20
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	$7½@8½
Green, No 2, " "	6½@ 7
Cured, No. 1, " "	8½@ 9
Cured, No. 2, " "	8¼ @8¾
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 12½ 13
Green, No 2, " "	10½ 11
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 11
Green, No 2, " "	10
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c.	

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Mch 2, 1898.

Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 100½
" No 2	97½
" No 3	96
Oats	28
Corn	30½
Barley	42½
Rye	50½
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$3 80@ 3 97
Live Beef	3 45@ 3 90
Vegetables—	
Beans	$ 97@ 38
Potatoes	50@ 60
Seeds—	
Timothy	2 35@ 2 75
Clover	3 00 @5 40
Produce—	
Butter	$ 19@ 20
Eggs	15@ 17
Cheese	8@ 9
Tallow—	
No 1	$ 3½
No 2	2½

CHICAGO, March 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; fairly active and a shade higher; light, 3.75@4.00; mixed, 3.85@4.05; heavy, 3.80@4.05.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steady; beeves 3.85@5.45; stockers and feeders, 3.40@4.40; cows and heifers, 2.10@4.40; Texans, 3.50@4.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; slow and weak.

Female Complaints—Welcome News.

It is a fact that our women suffer from female complaints and are consequently weak, tired, nervous, dragged-out and full of pains and aches. Dr. Greene, of 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing female complaints, offers to give free consultation by mail to all women suffering from these distressing weaknesses, discharges, pains and irregularities. Consult Dr. Greene by letter and he will write you carefully explaining all your symptoms so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. Write now. He can and will cure you.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Wheat—March, 1.05½; May, same.

Corn—March, 29¼; May, 30⅝.

Oats—March, 25⅝; May, 26⅝.

Pork—March, 10.80; May, 10.42½.

Lard—March, 5.12½; May, 5.15.

Ribs—March, 5.17½; May, same.

Barley—33@40.

Timothy—2.00.

Clover—5.00.

Rye—45½.

Flax—1.21½.

Dressed Poultry—Dull; turkeys, 8@11; chickens, 7@8; ducks, 7@8.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Wheat—Cash, 98¼; May, 1.00.

Corn—Cash, 27; May, 27⅞.

Oats—Cash, 26; May, 26½.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Wheat—May, 1.00⅝.

Corn—35½.

Oats—30⅝.

PEORIA, March 1.—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 28¾.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 26.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—Brisk for transit; No. 1 northern, 1.00½; No. 2 spring, 96; May, 1.03.

Rye—Higher; No. 1, 50¼.

Barley—Firm; No. 2, 42; sample 38¼@42.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money on call active at 1¾@2½ per cent.; last loan 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84¾ for demand and at 4.81½@4.82 for sixty days; posted rates 4.82½@4.83½ and 4.85@4.86; commercial bills 4.81@4.81¾. Silver certificates 55⅝@56¾c; bar silver 55¼c; Mexican dollars 45½c.

Government Bonds—U S new 4s reg. 124¾; do coup. 124¾; U S 4s, 111; do coup. 112¾; do 2s, '99; U S 5s reg. 112½; do 5s coup. 112½.

DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, March 2—Butter—Fresh made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb. 20c; fair to good, 18@19c; inferior do, 14@17c; imitations, 14@16c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do, 15@16c; lines do, 12@14c; roll, 11@12c; packing stock do, 10½@11c; grease, 5c. Market firm and active; well cleared; local and shipping demand.

Cheese—Full cream twins, per lb, 8@9c; Young America, 9@9½c; brick do, 10c; winter made, 9c; Limburger, do, 11½@12c; Swiss do, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Fresh, per doz, candled, 12½c. Market again lower; supply liberal; trade moderate.

ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

ELGIN, Feb. 28.—Butter firm; 19 tubs offered all sold, 20c.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, March 2—Hay—Good to choice, 7.50@8.25 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, 4.00@7.00; No. 1 to choice timothy, 9.00@9.25; No. 2 do, 8.25@8.75; clover and mixed do, 6.00@8.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.00@7.50.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track, 4.25@4.75; rye, do, 5.50@6.00; wheat do, 3.50@4.00.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Seeds—Flax, dull; No. 1 N W, 1.25½; do May, 1.24¾; timothy, steady; 2.30@2.75 per 100 lb common to prime; choice to fancy, 2.80@3.00; clover, steady; 3.60@5.40 per 100 lbs; mustard, steady; per 100 lbs, 70@90c; millet, 55@80c per 100 lbs.

NOTES AND STATISTICS.

The amount of gold imported from Australia during the past seven months is nearly $15,000,000.

The total actual value of domestic exports from the port of New York for January was $36,037,271, as against $32,657,566 in the same month last year, an increase of $3,379,705.

The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 139 railroads for January at $42,527,184, an increase of $6,043,668 as compared with the same month last year.

Argentine advices report fine, clear weather, and deliveries of wheat are expected to increase. Some dispatches, however, reduce the estimated surplus to 21,000,000 bu., but others still adhere to the 40,000,000 bu. estimate.

A Paris commercial journal estimates that the French wheat crop of 1898—basing its judgment on the acreage and present condition—will be 336,000,000 bu. against 348,000,000 bu. in 1897.

Corn is cheap as compared with oats as well as wheat, and in consequence its use both for food and feed is increasing at a rate which is using up the surplus very fast, in addition to which some people are beginning to look at the possibility of a poor crop this year, due to the long observed sequence of the seasons.

The gold balance is now over $107,000,000 and still climbing up.

The stock and bond market well as grain market had a declining time of it last week owing to the war news. The end of the week the scare had lost its effect and a better feeling existed.

The increase of $49,394 reported by the St. Paul in its gross earnings for the third week of February, makes the average weekly gain over last year so far in the month $57,246.

Gold is being shipped from Europe to this country.

FACTS INSPIRE CONFIDENCE.

An army travels on its stomach. A nation fights with the finances of its government. Sea battles are won in navy yards. Our government is able to make war in confidence. The people can be sure of victory; defeat, first or last, is impossible. Americans do not make war to display wantonly their national strength. Our only war policy is defense of our soil and our rights. But it is cheering to know from the most reliable authority that we are ready for defense of rights now and shall be able to defend them for any length of time in the certainty of victory.—St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Le Due's Genuine French Female Regulator

From Paris. Three packages are positively warranted to cure the most stubborn cases of Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions and suppressions brought on from whatever pathological cause, or return money. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price. THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, American office, 186 South Clinton St., Chicago. The Robinson Drug Co., 606 State St., 205 Sixth St., and 1339 Washington Ave.

Kansas City Times: Emile Zola in prison as a martyr may become more dangerous to the French government than Emile Zola hooted by the Parisian mob as a public enemy. France is out of the frying pan into the fire.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The New York Leader,

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.

This is the first week of our

Remodeling Sale

We will and must clear the second floor by March 15th. We will then tear out the partition and otherwise remodel the store. Everything on second floor and part of first, must be closed out at once, as we have no room to store away the goods. It will be the greatest and most interesting sale of the season. Have cut the prices in half. We are forced to sell the goods at most any price. If you are looking for bargains don't fail to attend this great sale. Will mention a few bargains on second floor:

Oil Window Shades, all complete, worth 35c, Remodeling sale price....19c
4-qt Granite Tea or Coffee Pots, worth 45c, remodeling sale price....24c
Covered Dust Pans, worth 15c, remodeling sale price....8c
8-qt. Pieced Dish Pans, worth 22c, remodeling sale price....5c
10-qt. Dish Pans, worth 20c, remodeling sale price....8c
12 qt. Pieced Dish Pans, worth 25c, remodeling sale price....12c
No. 9 Tea Kettles, worth 50c, remodeling sale price....19c
No. 8 All Copper Wash Boilers, 10 oz, worth $2, remodeling sale price....$1.39
All Wool Bed Blankets, worth $3.50, remodeling sale price....$1.98
Good Sateen Covered Bed Quilts, worth $1.75, remodeling sale price....$1.19
Fine Bed Quilts, worth $3 and $3.50, remodeling sale price....$2.25
Men's Good Caps, worth 50c, remodeling sale price....29c
Boys' Plush Caps, worth 75c, remodeling sale price....39c
Ladies' Rubbers, American make, worth 50c, remodeling sale price....29c
Men's Storm Rubbers, worth 75c, remodeling sale price....45c
Men's Working Pants, good and strong, worth $1, remodeling sale price....69c
Men's Half Wool Pants, worth $1.50, remodeling sale price....98c
Men's All Wool Pants, worth $3, remodeling sale price....$1.98

Men's Suits and Overcoats, at $2.00 to $3 00 cheaper than ever before.

Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Wrappers, Shoes, Underwear, Hosiery and Dress Goods at 20 to 40 per cent cheaper than ever. If you want to save money, don't fail to attend this great remodeling sale, now in progress at the:

NEW YORK LEADER,

421 MAIN STREET, Next to Merchant's Hotel.

RACINE, WIS.

OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS

The largest complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world; embraces: Osborne Combination Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Adjustable Peg-Tooth Harrows, Silky Spring-Tooth Harrows, Columbia Flexible & Reversible Disc Harrows, Rival Disc Harrows, Columbia Inclined Corn Harvester & Binder, All-Steel Tedders, Columbia Mower, (1 & 2-horse) All-Steel Self Dump Rakes, Columbia Grain Harvester and Binder, All-Steel Hand Dump Rakes, Columbia Reaper, No. 8 Reaper, Horse Hoe Cultivators, etc.

Every machine is fully warranted and is the best of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

The Cut here Shows is that of our OSBORNE COMBINATION HARROW. Before you read a word about it, examine the cut closely. Do you see the advantages of this harrow? Adjustable Spring-Teeth to tear up the ground to any desired depth and a powerful Steel Rake behind to level and smooth it. Each section has 8 teeth so so they cannot pull each other... Broad shoes in front make it ride the ground smoothly. Positively without an equal because of the wide range of work it will do.

Don't Buy until you have seen our local Agent.

LOOK for our ad next week.

Handy Book on Farm and Home Free.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Chicago, Ills.

Newfoundland has at times a peculiar visitor. The occasional grounding of an immense iceberg a short distance from the shore produces an astonishing local climatic change during its stay, preventing the ripening of crops and garden fruits but presenting at sunset magnificent prismatic or iridescent effects.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Robinson's Drug Stores.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25c

WANTED—SALESMAN. WE MAKE NO extravagant offers but want a good reliable man to sell our Tiger brands, lubricating oils and greases, on a liberal business proposition. The Howard Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O. mch311

WALLER & GITTINGS (GEO. W. WALLER & John T. Gittings) Lawyers, offices Burlington and Union Grove, Wis.

CUT this out and bring it to Langlois & Co. 419 Main Street, Racine, and get a valuable pocket map of the City of Racine.

Office of County Clerk,
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 24th, 1898.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis.: Pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed, I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month. The following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk, in said county, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] JOHN DIXON, County Clerk.

State of Wisconsin,
Department of State.

Notice is hereby given: That at a judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1898, being the fifth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Honorable Alfred W. Newman, who was elected for the full term ending on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capitol in the city of Madison this 15th day of February, A. D. 1898.

[Seal.] HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.

To the county clerk of Racine county.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 37

NO DOUBT AS TO THE MAINE'S FATE

Wrecking of the Battleship Was the Work of Enemies.

TEN-INCH MAGAZINE INTACT

Observations of a Diver Who Made an Examination.

NO TIDINGS AT NAVY DEPARTMENT

Administration Questions the Stories Afloat Regarding the Findings of the Naval Court at Havana—Mysterious Movement of American Battleships—Latest Information on the Enquiry into the Maine Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Evening Star's Havana special says: At this writing the divers are developing important results. From the examination of the interior of the wreckage of the battleship Maine they have secured evidence which seems conclusive that the explosion came from underneath the ship, some of the smaller magazines may have exploded but the main 10-inch magazine did not explode.

The further the investigation proceeds the more untenable becomes the theories of the Spanish government adduced to show accidental cause. Said one diver who has been engaged at work getting the bodies out from under the hatch:

"God may be merciful to the men who blew these poor fellows to eternity, but the United States should not."

This was before Long's order prohibiting officers from talking. This diver evidently thought the explosion was not an accident. He has an expert's capacity and an opportunity for judging.

The Havana public is not permitted to know the intensity of public sentiment in the United States. Only meagre details are permitted to be known of what happens in Washington.

NO TIDINGS RECEIVED.

The mystery surrounding the blowing up of the Maine remains as dense as the day following the explosion. That is the opinion of the administration at least, and presumably, it is as well informed of the state of affairs as any unofficial person. If there were any developments of value at Havana yesterday or if anything was discovered to be brought to light upon the nature and cause of the explosion, none of these facts have yet been reported to the navy or state departments. To attempt to say from the position of the armor plate lying in the upper works of the wreck, the explosion was internal or external, in the opinion of officers is without warrant.

The Maine carried no armor below water at a greater depth than two and a half feet. All armor is entirely above the magazines and in case the latter exploded the armor might easily have been tossed upward. No orders have been issued for any vessel to go to Havana to replace the Maine.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

The cruiser Cincinnati reported her arrival today at Barbadoes. She ran over from Brazil, it is claimed, to take coal, there being plenty of fine English coal there to be had at reasonable rates. The Castine is expected there at any moment. It is said these two will cruise the Caribbean sea till about April 1, when they will return to the Brazilian coast. It can be stated on the highest authority that absolutely nothing disquieting was received at the white house, nor is important news expected till the naval court has completed its investigation of the Maine. It is known that the government has not received information from official sources, tending to show, with any degree of certainty the explosion was the work of enemies.

The house sub-committee on military affairs has agreed to report favorably without amendment, the senate bill to increase the artillery force by two regiments.

SECRETARY LONG'S STATEMENT.

Secretary Long answering an inquiry whether the department was suppressing information concerning the disaster of the Maine wrote the following: "No telegram has been received from either Admiral Sicard or Captain Sigsbee or Sampson since yesterday and the department received no information regarding the disaster not already made public. The department is waiting the result of the inquiry and public opinion should be suspended until official information is received.

The English statistician, Mulhall, gives the banking strength of this country at $5,150,000,000; that of England at $4,550,000,000; France, $1,340,000,000, and Germany, $1,150,000,000.

SPANISH GUERILLAS ROUTED.

Insurgents Surprise and Kill Twenty-five—Others Escape.

HAVANA, Feb 24.—Saturday last a party of forty guerillas left their fort on a farm near Aguacate, about forty miles from this city "as was their custom," to dine at a neighboring place. During the absence of the guerilla detachment fifteen insurgents occupied the fort and when the garrison returned from dinner, the insurgents fell upon them with machets and killed twenty-five out of the forty guerillas. The remaining fifteen members of the government forces escaped.

FROM the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name. This must and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless and in honor.

—Extract from President McKinley's speech.

FUNERAL OF MISS WILLARD.

Business Suspended at Evanston and the Town in Mourning.

EVANSTON, Ills., Feb. 24.—The last rites over the remains of Frances E. Willard were performed today. Business houses were closed and the town is in mourning. After private services the body was conveyed to the First Methodist church where impressive services were held, and was then taken to Rose Hill cemetery and deposited in a vault.

ALLEN RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Nebraska Senator Says There Was No Hope for It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the senate today at the conclusion of the morning business, the Allen resolution, introduced yesterday for a special senate committee to investigate the Maine disaster, came up. Allen said he was satisfied from the vote on his amendment yesterday there was no chance for this resolution, so he withdrew it.

TERROR GOES TO SEA.

Her Departure Causes Considerable Excitement—Under Sealed Orders.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 24.—The Monitor Terror left this morning on the way to sea under sealed orders, but will cruise in Hampton Roads at least a short time. Her departure created considerable excitement. Thousands witnessed it. There was no cheering, either from the shore or vessel.

WILL UNDERGO AN OPERATION.

Intense Pain Compels Gladstone to Have an Operation Performed.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The St. James Gazette says it is informal that Gladstone will shortly undergo an operation to alleviate the pain caused by necrosis of the bone of the nose, from which it is alleged some of the specialists say he is suffering.

"SOCIETY'S" LAST RESOURCE.

The truth that it is possible for a society to become so ultra refined that it can go no further in the way of surfeit and has to turn back to primitive forms has been shown in that wendrous "vegetable party" of the New York millionaires and the people who devised this artistic and graceful diversion had exhausted the possibilities of extravagant balls and bejeweled splendor. Some of the ladies have worn so many diamonds at one time that they could not wear any more without having some servitor to stand on either side and prop them up. They have tasted the extreme of luxury and now their jaded palates call for something naif and simple. Hence the party in which the ladies modestly assume the roles of humble vegetable products. Each participant was requested to appear costumed in a way to suggest some article of garden truck. The millionaires and their wives became for the time living impersonators of carrots, parsnips and cabbages.

This return to archaic simplicity may be taken as a hopeful sign that the effete social circles will strive to live simply in the future. In due time the public may expect to hear that Mrs. Vanderbilt has given a candy pull or that Mrs. Sloane has sent out invitations to a corn husking bee. The candy pull may be held in a gilden Louis Quinze parlor and the corn may be husked on Axminster carpets, but the principle exemplified will be the same in each case. The "vegetable party" among people who are satiated with other amusements simply shows that the more of exciting variety you are able to get the more you want, and that when all the variety of pomp and display has been exhausted the only resource is to seek new sensations in a more primitive field. The time may come when the weary Gotham millionaires will move out on farms for the purpose of giving plowing parties or stacking hay.—Chicago News.

SUICIDE OF MRS. GEORGE JORDEN

Her Body Found at the Bottom of a Well on Her Husband's Farm.

SHE HAD BEEN IN ILL HEALTH

Missed From Her Bed at an Early Hour This Morning.

A LETTER TO HER HUSBAND

Letter Explaining the Rash Act—Coroner Stripple Holds an Inquest on Otto Bernhard—Was Mangled by a Train—Hard Work in Reaching a Corps in Caledonia—No Inquest Necessary—Another Man Killed Near the County Line.

From Daily of Feb. 24.

The lifeless body of Mrs. George Jordan a prominent lady of Kenosha county, was found at the bottom of a well on the farm of her husband in the town of Somers this morning. She had committed suicide on account of ill health.

Mrs. Jordan was a woman between forty and fifty years of age and had lived in Kenosha county nearly all her life. For many years she had been in delicate health, but did not complain to any great extent.

When she retired last night she appeared in good spirits and there was no indications that she intended to end her life. About 4 o'clock this morning her husband awoke and noticed that a lamp, which was usually left burning, had been removed to another place and also that his wife was not in bed.

He hastily arose and found a note on a table which said that a letter would be found in the sitting room. The husband, fearing that something was wrong, hurried to the dining room and found the letter. It was addressed to him and said in substance that her body would be found in the well; that she had been in poor health for years and that there was no enjoyment in life for her and that she was tired of living that way; she said that her husband had always been good to her and that she was sorry to leave him and hoped that her children would lead a good life.

The husband who was nearly wild went to the well and found the body. With the assistance of others it was secured and the Coroner of Kenosha county notified. An inquest was held this morning and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

The deceased lady is survived by a husband and four children.

DEATH OF OTTO BERNHARD.

Coroner C. P. Stripple arrived home from Caledonia station last night where he was called to hold an inquest upon the body of Otto Bernhard, found on the tracks of the C., M. & St. Paul railroad yesterday morning. Undertaker Gus Mertins was with him and brought the body to the city and placed the same in the morgue.

The coroner held an inquest and ascertained the fact of the man's death. Otto Bernhard was fifty-five or fifty-six years of age and a plasterer by trade. He lived at Caledonia station, occupying rooms by himself, his wife and children being in the state of Iowa.

On Monday he had been at the village of Franksville doing some work and started to walk home in the evening, intending to be back this morning to complete the work. As the walking was best on the railroad tracks he took that way. This was the last seen of him until his lifeless and mangled body was found about two miles south of the Caledonia station and the impression prevails that the north bound 5 o'clock passenger train struck him.

The jury returned a verdict that the man was accidentally killed by a Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul train.

Coroner Stripple sent a telegram to the wife of the dead man and received a telegram that she would come as soon as possible. It is probable that the time of the funeral will not be announced until she wires here.

CASE OF MRS. HLONSCHAK.

After Coroner Stripple had finished holding an inquest on the body of Otto Bernhard at Caledonia station yesterday afternoon, he and Undertaker Mertins made an effort to reach the farm of Mr. Hlonschak, five miles distant, where Mrs. Fannie Hlonschak has lain dead since last Sunday. It was the second attempt of the coroner and undertaker to reach the place, but owing to the terrible snow drifts it was impossible to proceed half a mile and the trip was given up. This morning the coroner and undertaker made a third attempt and will make every effort to reach the farm house and hold an inquest and prepare the body for burial. Mrs. Hlonschak was a lady seventy-seven years of age and died without a physician being called and the family sent word for the coroner. It is probable that a certificate may be issued without an inquest being made as heart failure is believed to have caused death. Both the coroner and undertaker state that they never encountered such snow banks in their lives and for miles the fences are covered and there are no signs of a road in any direction.

Coroner Stripple arrived home from Caledonia this morning where he found that Mrs. Hlonschak died a natural death and he issued a burial certificate to that effect.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.

Yesterday afternoon another man was killed on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, a few miles north of the county line. John Straub, a farmer living one and a half miles south of South Milwaukee, was the victim. He was run down by the train No. 9, fast mail, going north. According to reports the farmer was walking home from South Milwaukee on the tracks and stepped out of the way of a freight train going south, in front of the passenger train. Death was instantaneous, the head being torn from the body. The deceased was a man fifty-five years of age and is survived by a wife and nine children.

A HARD FIGHT.

Policeman Erickson Experiences Trouble with Another Drunken Man.

From Daily of Feb. 24.

Policeman Andrew Erickson is having more than his share of trouble with intoxicated men. Recently two Milwaukee men were picked up on Main street and the fight that occurred before they landed in jail and the following trial is known to citizens. Last night the officer had another exciting time. Joseph McCarthy appeared on Main street intoxicated and was arrested. He resisted and fought hard to whip the policeman. A crowd of two hundred gathered and as usual not one of them would assist the officer or call the patrol wagon. After a hard fight during which the prisoner was choked Officer Ollerich arrived with the patrol bob sleighs and the man was taken to jail. There is something peculiar about people who congregate when an officer is endeavoring to arrest a man. No matter what crime the prisoner commits or how hard he attempts to kill or maim an officer, the crowd sympathizes with the culprit every time and would not raise a hand to assist a policeman.

AFTER AN ATTORNEY.

Council Will Engage One to Assist in the Water Case Fight.

From Daily of Feb. 24.

Tonight an adjourned meeting of the city council will be held. Mayor Graham, who has been confined to his home by sickness, may be able to preside. Ald. Hoyle cannot be present for the reason that he is in the east on account of the funeral of his father. It is believed however, that a quorum will be present. The main business will be the adoption of a resolution in favor of engaging legal talent to assist City Attorney Gittings in defending the suit commenced by the Racine Water company for $150,000. The belief prevails that when this case comes to trial it will be one of the most interesting in the history of city litigation. No matter how the suit ends the costs will be large.

CIVIL SERVICE.

An Incident Showing How It Keeps Good Men Down.

Philadelphia Enquirer: An incident which has aroused quite a good deal of discussion regarding the civil service and the strict examinations to pass which is necessary before entering the service, occurred at the examination of seventeen applicants at the postoffice last Saturday for the positions of wireman in the custodain's department.

One of the applicants had answered a few of the questions, when the room at his companions. A little while afterward he turned his paper and wrote something on the back. He handed this in and quietly left the room. When the board of examiners were looking over the papers they ran across this one, with the following written on the back:

"I have been looking around the room, and find that my fellow competitors all seem to be college-bred men. I have been placed in a position since my birth where I have been obliged to hustle for everything I get. What education I have I have got solely by my own efforts. I know the electrical business from one end to the other, and could fulfill any position therein. I feel that I am not competent to compete with college bred men in an examination of this character, however, and I therefore withdraw."

The paper was sent to Washington with the others.

Milwaukee Sentinel: A Chicago paper says the special congressional committee was astonished at the volume of commerce on the Chicago river. Even a congressman can realize that the Chicago river ought to be devoted to agriculture.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: The fact that Baltimore, instead of Milwaukee is to get the next national convention of press clubs shows that canvasback and terrapin have a stronger pull than lager beer.

For Sale and For Rent cards at this office.

POWER OF THE AIR

A New and Powerful Force in the Chains of Utility.

AIR TAKING THE PLACE OF ICE

Air Now Used for Coaling Purposes and to Drive the Largest and Smallest Machines—Is Sold by Meter Measurment.

In 1874 the Popp plant for the sale of compressed air was installed in the city of Paris. This was before the utility of electricity had been discovered, and the use to be made of the compressed air is now supplied in the United States by electricity, viz: Operating clocks. Although electricity is used everywhere in Paris, the 4,000 street clocks and 9,000 clocks indoors in the city are still operated by compressed air because it costs less than electricity would cost for the same service. The Popp plant was installed with two thirty-horse power steam engines in 1874. In 1897 the steam plant operated 30,000 hourse power of engines and additions were being made enlarging it to 38,000 horse power. In 1896 over 8,000 horse-power of the compressed air was used in driving electric generators for isolated electric lighting plants in large buildings and the better class of residences. By generating electricity at or near the place of consumption, the great loss of current was avoided, and each consumer could make, so to speak, his own electricity for about one-half what he would have to pay one of the lighting companies for it. Indeed, the loss of electrical energy in transmission is so great that in Paris and Berlin it is being discarded as a street illuminant, and gas substituted for it.

The most general application of compressed air is for power purposes. In Paris, where the largest single plant in the world is in operation, the Popp plant was enlarged 24,000 horse power in 1894-95, and as rapidly as connections could be made there were customers for all of the product. Every direct application for power purposes to which electricity could be used is being made with compressed air, while illumination is obtained by connecting the electrical generator to the air motor. Every kind of a machine, from the smallest ventilating fan to the largest elevators, running printing presses and pumping water, is being operated by compressed air.

But it remained for American genius to make a still more important use of "free air" under compression, and that is refrigeration. Some four years ago a plant which is now considered "old style" was installed in St. Louis for piping the refrigerating fluid by means of compressed air to different parts of the city. The beer in the largest restaurant and saloon was cold and pumped by compressed air, while the same energy operated the ventilating fans. From this start it spread to hotels, commission houses, butcher shops and soda fountains, until its use has absorbed all the capacity of the plant. As additions are now necessary the plant is to be rebuilt with the most improved machinery and applications.

Two years ago a refrigerating plant was installed at Atlantic City, N. J., which is in successful and profitable operation. The builders of this plant have been granted a franchise in New York City, and have the machinery all in place, and are laying pipes in the streets.

The pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are in successful operation, and the United States is paying the owners a rental of $250,000 per year for the mail service alone in those cities.

In Chicago the newspapers have been using pneumatic tubes for several years, and the operation has been a success in every particular.

The latest move in that city is to lay a thirty-inch tube connecting the Lake Shore, Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Big Four depots with the postoffice.

The merit claimed for compressed air is that by furnishing it from a large central plant it will supply power cheaper than electricity, while refrigeration can be carried below the freezing point for less than the cost of ice.

Air motors are made of almost every size, the smallest weighing only eight ounces, being adapted to light class drilling for jewelers and engraving, polishing, buffing, glass cutting and dental work. From this small size they range up to three-horse power for all kinds of mechanical operations. The three horse-power motor will generate enough electricity to supply thirty incandescent lights, and will consume about forty-five cubic feet of air per minute, or 2,700 cubic feet per hour—in round numbers 3,000 feet per hour. The air is sold in Paris by meter measurement.

A three-horse power meter would produce fifteen incandescent lights, operate six fifteen-inch ventilating fans and leave enough air for two beer pumps, and all supplied through a half-inch pipe.

The plan submitted for the plant in Pittsburg contemplates the performance of four important public duties, cooling and ærating the water in street drinking fountains; carrying the mails between the depots and sub-stations and the general postoffice and compressed air hydrants on the streets to operate fire engines and pneumatic tubes connecting all of the fire engine houses and police stations. The fire engines will be operated by air, instead of steam, which will greatly reduce the cost, considering the saving of horses, horsefeed, stables and fuel. The illustration shows the compressed air fire engine which will weigh only about 400 pounds.

Last Friday a number of members of congress and second assistant postmaster-general visited New York to be present at the opening of circuit No. 2, built for the transmission of the mails from the general postoffice to the Grand Central depot, and is three and a half miles long. Greater facility in handling the immense amount of mail matter passing between the postoffice and the Grand Central station will be the greatest advantage gained and as a result of the introduction of the service the postal officials believe that resort will be had to the mails for hasty communication by many persons who heretofore have used the telegraph for that purpose. Quick service can be obtained by the use of the special delivery letters and the additional use of the mails is one of the sources which the officials believe will ultimately increase the revenues of the department and more than pay for the outlay involved in the new scheme. Between 90 and 95 per cent of the mail matter transported between the postoffice and one of the exchanges where there is already a pneumatic tube service in operation, goes through the tube, and the opinion is expressed that there should be no reason why that between the postoffice and the Central station should not be as generally used.

A franchise has been granted to the company to lay pneumatic and compressed air in the streets of this city, and as soon as the engineers have completed the plans work will be commenced on the plant, which, it is expected, will be commenced on the plant, which, it is expected, will be ready for service in the early summer.

FASHION NOTES.

For skirt and waist garniture narrow satin ribbon, ruffled and applied in conventional designs, will be the height of vogue, besides being very effective and stylish.

Street gowns will have their skirts just escaping the ground. Skirts of dressy toilets are not considered smart unless they have a graceful demi train.

This will be a lace season. Bolts and bolts of lace, ribbon and beading will be used with equal prodigality upon miladys summer gowns.

The newest makes of mousseline de soie are conspicuous for their decidedly glossy texture, same having almost the sheen of satin. Fortunately they are made stronger than formerly, so that they retain their beauty longer.

Gauzes that are striped lengthwise are especially in demand for making scarf sashes for evening dresses, a fashion which has met with particular success in America.

Accordeon and knife plaitings are as much in vogue as ever and this fashion reaches its climax in the use of velvet thus sprinkled. The effect is novel and striking, particularly as the heat presses down the nap of the velvet in many places, giving a particular lustre to the textile. It is used for garnitures and millinery solely.

Beautiful evening capes of satin in opera shades are covered with narrow alternating ruffles of white lace and black mousseline.

Leather caps, hats and leggings for little boys are much seen and give serviceable wear. The leather is usually in tan and brown shades, though black, dark green may be had.

Black is exceedingly popular for millinery, blouses, street gowns and wraps. A handsome black net gown recently was trimmed elaborately with jet, a beautiful jet fringe ten inches deep falling from the waist line from a narrow black velvet belt.

For street costumes the sleeves are preferably untrimmed, but for house toilets many odd and pretty effects are noted.

Brocades and figured novelties will be conspicuous by their absence. Plain cloths will still retain their hold upon popular fancy.

Silver gray is an assured leader in shades for the coming season. Tan and bluet promise to follow closely.

Green Bay Gazette: The chief of police of Green Bay comes to the front with another evidence of prosperity. The police department is now more than self supporting from the fines taken in, while a year ago it was running behind. Some people have "money to burn" in Green Bay.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: One Milwaukee minister says that the sinking of the Maine is "God's warning." The clergyman is mistaken. It looks as if dry gun cotton, or the Spaniards, had as much to do with it as anybody else.

WAR TALK CAUSES PANIC IN STOCKS

All is Confusion on the New York Stock Exchange.

SECURITIES TAKE A TUMBLE

Downward Tendency Continued Violently During the Day.

MARKET IS VERY FEVERISH

Selling Came From all Parts of the Country, Showing a General Liquidation Around the Opening—Even Government Bonds Fell One Per Cent.—Wheat is Also Affected by Wall Street Declines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The bottom had apparently dropped out of stocks at the opening and the depression was very acute, verging toward a panic. Burlington dropped 4½ points and the whole list showed running sales downwards.

There were declines of over two points in a number of prominent railroad stocks, including the Northern Pacific preferred, New Jersey Central and New York Central. Union Pacific preferred and Rock Island. Every prominent stock on the list opened at a decline and the market tended heavily downward after the opening.

The downward tendency continued very violently the first ten minutes, the average fall increasing to over 3 points, Metropolitan Street Railway broke 12 points and Manhattan 9¾.

The first half hour, however, the same price was steadying or rebounding. Rock Island recovered four points; Metropolitan 7 and the general list 1 to 1¾. But the market was very feverish and soon prices were declining again with greatly decreased activity and was followed by a recovery.

The selling came from all parts of the country showing general liquidation around the opening. Government bonds fell ¾ to 1 per cent.

There was large purchases for London account. Railroad bonds broke 1 to 2. Cotton opened 1 to 4 points on local covering, but soon broke 6 to 7 on active liquidation of local holdings and heavy foreign selling. The market then steadied some for awhile, but remained feverish.

Wheat was affected by Wall street declines somewhat, but mostly by manipulating the May option at Chicago.

The market started ¾ to ⅞ lower and was followed by a regular advance.

ALL MARKETS AFFECTED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—All grain and provision markets were affected by the slump in stocks at New York.

Wheat opened a cent lower and declined 2⅜, despite support by Leiter. The uncertainty of the Cuban question, with a big drop in securities made the bears cautious and doubtless insured considerable liquidation, though nearly all conditions during the day were decidedly bearish. Oother markets were weak in sympathy with wheat and stocks, declining on heavy liquidations, the majority evidently desiring to unload holdings.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE.

Cincinnati Times-Star: The people of the United States have no definite idea of what should be done in Cuba. Everybody deplores the starvation and misery that has been visited upon the Cubans and incidentally prays for a day when good Havanas can be had for a reasonable price. Few people believe the Cubans would succeed in maintaining their own government, autonomy is already a failure and no one seriously advocates the annexation of Cuba by the United States. A Latin republic, if it have at its head an able despot like Diaz of Mexico, may succeed, but in general the history of the Latin-American republics is a disheartening subject. At all events it is plainly the duty of the United States, if the Monroe doctrine is not to be a dead letter, to encourage even a Latin republic to throw off foreign rule. Mexico was in an unhappy state of turmoil when Napoleon III. tried to boost this Austrian ally into an American throne. Maximilian, backed by a French army, might have established an orderly government, but the United States did not for that reason hestiate to forcibly request the French to keep their hands off. Should Cuba establish any tangible form of self government, the case would be almost analagous and Spain would be asked to step out.

The Winner Treated.—"I heard that Allerbee treated his lawyers to a fine dinner after after they won that money for him."

"You heard wrong, then. The lawyers treated Allerbee."—Indianapolis Journal.

SUNDAY BREAKFASTS.

Mr. Silverthorn and Friends Have a Curious Custom.

A RIDE INTO THE WOODS.

The Home Life of Governor Scofield's Opponent Whom He Puts on the Bench—Lawyer Smith Who Wants Mr. Babcock's Seat in Congress—Sawyer's Money Loaned to Badger's "Hard Up"—Burnett's Chat.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 22.—Silverthorn, the Wausau lawyer, who goes on the circuit bench to succeed Bardeen, is a thick-set man with a lovable, round, smooth face, like Speaker Reed. The disappointment in his life has been the loss of a fortune of perhaps half a million dollars in the iron properties in northern Wisconsin. He got in early with his law partner, Hurley (for whom the iron town is named) and others, and Bank President Plumer walked from Wausau through to Superior before the railroad was built—looking in the wilderness for the mineral wealth. They were pioneers and deserve large credit. They own the mines yet, which started out so auspiciously but theore seemed to play out.

Mr. Silverthorn never lost his courage and is one of the happiest men in the northwest. He lives in a handsome home with generous grounds, and there is an interesting family of six children, the oldest an Ashland lawyer. Then comes Maggie, aged 21, who is not only beautiful, but admirable in character to the constant remark of her friends; then Nellie, the city librarian; and Hermion and two younger boys. The home life is beautiful, as one might imagine with such a jolly fellow at the head of it.

Playing Jokes on Young Lawyers.

The new judge belongs to no secret societies, though he was a leader in the ancient and oriental order of "The Thousand and One," which must have had royal fun in the early days initiating young lawyers. Cider and doughnuts were the spread, but with such boisterous concomitants that the Presbyterian church expelled one member for participation. But that was years ago when life was taken very seriously.

The Silverthorns go to the Episcopal church and the head of the family is usually there. Mr. Silverthorn has been twice married. The mother is as interesting in her way as the judge in his. She was Ida Single, the daughter of one of the early lumbermen, a great favorite. Mr. Silverthorn has a brother, a banker and lumberman, George by name, who lives in Wausau.

The judge plays whist, but only for fun. Wausau is full of these desperately in earnest players, who think it means lead trumps if one's partner has a coughing fit. Silverthorn is not of this class. He belongs to what is known as the Equestrian club, in which is Judge Bardeen and Cashier Harker, Mayor McEachron, Lawyer Kreutzer, and they have a practice which is quite unique. Sunday mornings they get up at an unearthly hour and meet in front of the court house at 5 o'clock. One has some beefsteak under his arm, another a coffee pot, another some flap-jack mixture. Then they ride out into the country eight or ten miles. Here they cook their beefsteak, pitching on any spot that may please their fancy. Usually they find a brook or a spring where water cress grows, and sometimes when the "wild west" spirit is at a low ebb they send a cook out the night before to make ready. The judge has as fine a library as there is in the city. He loves good literature.

Thought He Was Crazy.

There are a good many stories told of Silverthorn's drollery. He has been mayor of Wausau, city attorney, etc., and every now and then he has run for congress.

"I hate to run for judge this spring," he said to a friend.

"Why?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I shall probably get beaten—I usually do."

Democrats for congress have not had much show in the Wausau district.

On one of his campaigns Silverthorn was found by "Uncle Hod" Taylor prowling round the back streets of a Minnesota town—just across the Mississippi. Now "Hod" is something of a joker himself, so he said, "What are you doing over here, Silverthorn? This town isn't in your district."

"You don't say so, Hod," replied Silverthorn, anxiously taking out a map of congressional districts and tracing the lines with his finger. "I supposed I was looking up some of my future constituents."

Taylor afterwards told some of his friends that he feared Silverthorn's mind was giving way.

There was a church social at the Wausau man's house one night and the good wife turned over to her husband the care of the lemonade bowl. The tradition is that the judge accidentally spilled a quart bottle of champagne in the bowl and that the crush of women to slake their thirst was so great that the crowd had to approach in installments. The next day the husbands of the W. C. T. U. women got wind of what was going on and many a solemn rebuke was administered to many a penitent wife.

Forty Miles from a Railroad.

Silverthorn reached Wausau early in 1861. It was then forty miles from a railroad and contained about 350 people. He was born in Canada, but the family went to Jefferson county when he was a boy and was educated at Albion academy, where Bardeen studied, and was in the State university for a time with John C. Spooner. Of course Silverthorn has always been a Democrat and the graceful incident of a governor appointing his old rival to office is attracting attention the country over. Some rugged Republicans have vigorously declared that no Bryan man should be entrusted with a judgeship, but the lawyers are not afraid. I asked one of Silverthorn's friends how he chanced to take up the cause of silver. He replied that probably Silverthorn's reversed fortunes explained it. No man likes to confess that business adversities are due to his own poor judgment; perhaps unconsciously he blamed national conditions. It is not easy to see the connection between the abused gold standard and the collapse of mining in northern Wisconsin, but the theory is interesting. The salary is $4,000.

All kinds of visitors come to see the governor. The other day there was a foreigner—a Pole, probably—from Pierce county. He had had trouble about his license as a peddler and appealed from Agent Vernon to Governor Scofield. While waiting for the executive he was the most depressed looking object one ever saw. He said he had a wife and eight children at home, and unless justice was done him he was going back to throw the whole kit into the Mississippi river and then kill himself. He talked as if he meant business, too, but was later sent on his way rejoicing.

Then there was a darkey floated in the other day. He said he was from New York and was collecting funds for poor old Cuba. He turned up one morning in great distress. He heaved great wails of agony and finally, when the attendants could stop him long enough to find out what was the matter, it appeared he had a dream the night before that his mother was dead. And how he "took on!"

Some of the boys in the office thought he must be an imposter, but Governor Scofield has a velvet heart and he gave the darkey $3 and told him to go and telegraph to learn if the old mother in New York still lived.

And like the cat, he never came back.

Owed Money to P. Sawyer.

Ex-Senator Sawyer is just beloved in Washington. He has been out of the senate for five years, but the memory of his generosity lingers. A gentleman who was at his house when Sawyer was in Washington says he was shown a pile of due bills—it must have been four inches high. It represented "I. O. U's," from people who had "touched" the good old man. There were hundreds of them for amounts from $5 up to hundreds of dollars, loans not only to Badger statesmen who found themselves penniless in the big city, but to women and relatives of Wisconsin friends and to people who once lived in the state—all sorts. There were perhaps $28,000 or $30,000 represented in the pile of promises if it could be collected.

"They are not worth the paper they are written on," said the good old man. "I knew they were not when I took them. But, never mind, I have plenty for myself; they need it more than I."

It was deeds of this sort that has made Philetus Sawyer very dear to all the people of Wisconsin.

Won't Go Abroad.

Not every one would decline a chance to go to Barcelona, Spain, as a United States consul, on a salary of $4,500 a year, for it is said to be one of the delightful places in all Europe. Moreover, the chances of being knifed by a Spaniard is not great. But neither Editor Reid of Appleton wants to go, nor Mr. Jeardeau of the arbitration commission, who is an old railroad man and is supposed to have the backing of organized labor. Tom Reid can't go, he says, because he is needed at Appleton to look after his newspaper, and Mr. Jeardeau says he can't go abroad, though he is a bachelor, because his aged parents need to have him near. The latter also declined the assistant postmastership of Milwaukee.

Poor Senator Spooner is quoted as saying: "What can I do? Here are two men and two good places (the consulship and postmastership), but they can't agree between themselves. I can't undertake to carry the burden of their domestic conditions."

A good many sharp things have been said in the state papers about Mr. Jeardeau, who throws himself back on "organized labor" and insists that he must have the marshalship or nothing. Nevertheless, the sentiment seems to be that the editor will get it. An interesting incident was the burying of the hatchet between Congressman Minor and Reid, the former turning in for Reid when Nelson was warned that he could not have the marshalship. Reid ran Minor a hot fight for congress and lost, but the former's paper was rich reading while the fight was on.

The candidacy of Mr. Gender for the mayoralty of Milwaukee has put courage into the hearts of those Republicans who dreaded the Baumgaertner boom. He is a manufacturer and has the backing of the Germania and the Lutheran contingent. He has been president of the common council, is a man of means and character, and has no sympathy with the advanced economics of Mr. Baumgaertner, who stands for municipal ownership. Mr. Gender is an independent, even obstinate man, and there need be no fear that he will prove subservient to the corporation interests that are so much in suspicion in the big city.

Opposition to Babcock.

The candidacy of Lawyer Smith of Viroqua for the congressional seat which has been held for six years by Mr. Babcock is an interesting development. Mr. Smith has been district attorney, is about 35 years old, and it has been known for some time that he had designs on the honor. In fact, some time ago there were strong hopes by Mr. Babcock's friends that the young man might be made a university regent in place of Indian Commissioner Jones, and that thus his ambition might be satisfied for the present; but Governor Scofield named Stock Raiser Morgan of Spring Green. The Republican majority in this district is 12,000, so all the fighting, if Mr. Smith persists, will be for the nomination. Mr. Babcock's chances are brightened by the fresh honor his congressional colleagues have heaped upon him, for the third time, putting him at the head of the campaign committee which these statesmen conduct. The committee is made up of one congressman or senator from each state, and during the campaign of 1896 Mark Hanna turned over to them the full charge of congressional fights. There were 200 persons employed at headquarters in sending out literature and in managing speakers. The first campaign they will tackle this year is in Oregon, which votes in June; then comes Alabama, pretty purely Democratic, though there is one fighting district; and then Maine in September, from which comes the catch phrase: "As Maine goes, so goes the Union."

The incident of opposition comes at an annoying time, no doubt, for Mr. Babcock is considered a likely man to succeed Mitchell in the senate; but it will only whet Babcock's energy. He is the most tireless worker in the state. Not a great statesman, but great in energy, whether in seeking legislation for his district or mending fences. Such men do their best when everything is against them.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

MEMORIAL TO GRANT

REVIVAL OF THE POTOMAC RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT.

Thirty-sixth Anniversary of General Grant's First Great Victory—When and Where "Unconditional Surrender" Was First Enunciated—An Old Stager's Story.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The recent revival of that long buried project for a Grant memorial in the shape of an ornamental bridge across the Potomac has directed public attention to the fact that there is now no adequate monument to the great general in this city. The preliminary survey for the bridge has just been completed, $10,000 for the purpose having been authorized at the last session of congress. But it may be a long time yet before the Potomac shall be spanned by a bridge calling for an expenditure of $1,500,000, though the need of another bridge of some sort between Washington and the Virginia shore is manifest to even the casual observer.

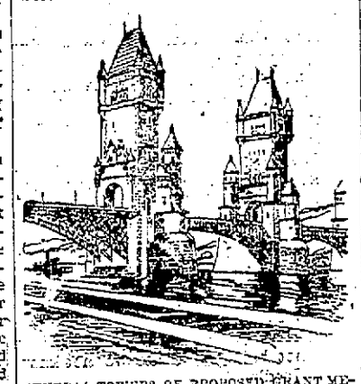
The proposition to make this structure strictly memorial and to have a "Grant tower" at one end and a "Lincoln tower" at the other recalls the fact that, even as this bridge shall span the former line of demarkation between north and south, so it was one of Grant's victories that served to make possible this projected union of the sections once at strife and enmity. I was sitting in the rotunda of the capitol one afternoon a few days since when I was approached by a member of the house who has been honored with frequent reelections and who has been a desultory resident of this city since the beginning of the "Grant regime." Pointing to the picture of the "Surrender of Burgoyne" above my head, he said, "Do you think that portrait of General Gage looks like General Grant?"

I answered that I did not see any resemblance.

"Well," he rejoined, "when Li Hung Chang was here, and being escorted through the capitol by Mr. Foster, he stopped opposite this picture and asked blandly, 'Is that General Grant?' Foster explained that it was not. Li Hung shook his head doubtfully, but said no more and shuffled on, keeping his own opinion to himself.

"And that reminds me," continued the congressman, "that Grant's first great victory, for which we rewarded him with the major generalship, was won 36 years ago this month. On the 16th of February, 1862, he achieved the reduction of the important stronghold of Fort Donelson. As I myself was here when the news reached Washington, perhaps you may like to hear the story from the lips of one who, while not exactly there, was 'tharabouts'—as the colored preacher said of Moses at the time of the deluge."

I said that I should, and my friend proceeded. "Well, you see, from the very first Grant had shown an appreciation of the situation and an energy in meeting its exigencies that had stamped him as the man best fitted to command at such a strategical center as Cairo, where his headquarters were situated. His first fight was at Belmont, where he displayed those qualities of reticence and that sturdy obstinacy which only those who had known him in Mexico were aware he possessed. One of his staff galloped up to him and excitedly announced: 'General, we are cut off and surrounded!' What shall we do?'



CENTRAL TOWERS OF PROPOSED GRANT MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

"'Do?' placidly remarked the young commander, biting off the end of a cigar. 'Why, we must cut our way out as we cut our way in!' He had had a horse shot under him, but he at once plunged into the thick of the fight and rallied his men with, 'We have whipped them once and we can do it again,' and proceeded to do it.

"He lost no time, and time was everything at that critical period of our nation's history. It was late in January that he telegraphed to Halleck, then commander of the department, 'If permitted, I could take and hold Fort Henry on the Tennessee.' Halleck had already snubbed him and ridiculed his plans, but this time he was seconded by Flag Officer Foote with his gunboats, and the general commanding gave the required permission. Three days after, on the 2d of February, Grant left Cairo with 17,000 men on transports, headed up the Tennessee. A portion of his command was landed on the 6th, on the morning of the 6th the gunboats came into action and that afternoon the fort capitulated.

"Only 11 miles distant on the Cumberland, which here runs a course nearly parallel to the Tennessee, was the strong fortification of Donelson, covering 100 acres and built on precipitous heights, flanked by deep ravines. The greater part of Henry's garrison had fled to Donelson, with Grant's cavalry in swift pursuit. It was a maxim of Grant's (at least at that time) that you should keep an enemy on the jump when once you have got him going. He then had him moving and lost no time in going after him.

"He telegraphed to Halleck: 'Fort Henry is ours. The gunboats silenced the batteries before the investment was completed.' The day following he telegraphed, 'I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th.' This confident announcement was a little premature, as, owing to heavy rains and the almost impassable condition of the roads, it was not until the 12th that he completed his line of investment. Donelson mounted 15 heavy guns and along the river front was protected by elaborate water batteries. Within the works were four Confederate generals—Floyd, Forrest, Pillow and Buckner—with about 21,000 men and 85 fieldpieces. It was not long before several of the gunboats were disabled by the plunging fire from the fort, and by sunset of the 14th the whole fleet was practically out of the fight. Some of the boats were literally knocked to pieces, and the gunboat Foote was on was struck more than 60 times. One shot entered the pilothouse, killing the pilot and wounding Commodore Foote, while the wheel was carried away and the vessel drifted helplessly down stream.

"But notwithstanding the successful beating off of the fleet, the inmates of the fort were considerably demoralized. On his return from a conference with Foote Grant found his right line of investment in confusion. The besieged had made a sortie, and by concentrating their forces against the right had broken the line and caused the Union soldiers to retreat. These latter had emptied their cartridge boxes, and, though there were tons of ammunition in their rear, no one seemed to have thought to get at it and supply the helpless soldiers. Grant's appearance on the scene was almost as opportune as was Sheridan's at a famous and critical juncture later in the war. He hastened across the intervening distance, gave orders for the immediate serving out of ammunition, and when he reached the demoralized right he checked the retreat.

"He was at first puzzled to account for this sudden sortie of the enemy, but, acting on the intuition of the trained soldier, he gave orders to search the haversacks of the prisoners. Finding them filled with three days' rations each, he shouted: 'That is it! Men, they are fighting to escape! They have no intention to stay here and fight us. The one who attacks first now will be victorious, and the enemy will have to hurry if he gets ahead of me. Fill your cartridge boxes, boys, and get into line!' A charge was ordered, the outer line of rifle pits was carried, the enemy driven back behind the fortifications, and that night's bivouac was within the Confederate line.

"A council of war was held by the officers of the beleagured garrison and it was resolved to surrender. During the night Generals Floyd, Pillow, Forrest and some 4,000 men escaped, and upon General Buckner devolved the real command, who, when he opened negotiations for surrender, had about 15,000 men remaining. White flags were displayed, and Buckner demanded terms. It was then that for the first time General Grant enunciated those immortal words, in themselves a declaration of principles, 'No other terms than unconditional and immediate surrender will be accepted!' This was his ultimatum, and though pronounced by Buckner to be both ungenerous and uncharitable, when accepted was found to be neither, for the conqueror was generous to the extreme of chivalric courtesy.

"Grant invested Donelson with but 16,000 men, which number, he knew, to be less than the force within the lines, but by the day of surrender it was increased to 27,000 and further strengthened by the arrival of several gunboats. The investing force suffered severely at first, mainly through a futile charge not ordered by the commanding general, the total loss being little more than 2,000. Quite as many of the opposing force were killed and the spoils of war amounted to 65 pieces of artillery, 17,000 stand of small arms and a large quantity of ammunition.

"A characteristic incident occurred at the meeting of the two commanders, who had been three years at West Point together and had also served in Mexico and were well acquainted. 'Grant,' said Buckner, 'if I had been in command yesterday, you wouldn't have resolved Donelson so easily as you did.'

"'That is true,' replied Grant, 'but if you had been in command, I should not have tried in the way I did!' Floyd, he said, was weak, and Pillow was vain, and he had laid his plans accordingly. This incident is illustrative of General Grant's trait of adapting his movements to the exigencies of the occasion and adopting a line of strategy that was simple, yet adequate to the emergency. His rule was not only to hold on and hit hard, but to get hold at the right spot and deliver his blows when and where they would tell.

"Mexico, as he confesses in his memoirs, had been of inestimable advantage to him, as he there served with and knew intimately nearly all the officers who afterward opposed him. 'The acquaintance thus formed,' he says, 'was of immense service to me—I mean what I learned of the characters of those to whom I was afterward opposed.' I do not pretend to say that all movements, or even many of them, were made with special reference to the characteristics of the commander against whom they were directed. But my appreciation of my enemies was certainly affected by this knowledge. The natural disposition of most people is to clothe the commander of a large army whom they do not know with almost superhuman abilities. A large part of the army, for instance, and most of the press of the country, clothed General Lee with just such qualities, but I had known him personally and knew that he was mortal, and it was just as well that I felt this.

"Those of us who, like myself, can remember the leading events of the late war can recall how the country was electrified by the news of Donelson's fall, how it was encouraged; how, like a row of cards, fell the forts and cities of Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, through, and consequent upon this single great achievement.

"Then immediately followed the sending of Grant's name to the senate to be confirmed as major general, and I well recall the enthusiasm of his unanimous confirmation. Even grim and jealous old Halleck, whose feelings toward his victorious general were not at all favorable, could not refrain from bestowing an involuntary tribute. He had been approached just before the investment of Donelson by a deputation from Illinois, the members of which protested against their fellow citizens serving as soldiers being intrusted to the command of 'such a dissipated man as Grant is known to be.' The glorious news came while they were stopping at the hotel at which Halleck was quartered. The general posted the bulletin himself, and as he did so remarked loud enough for the delegates gathered about him to hear, 'If Grant is such a drunkard as he is reported to be and can win such victories as these, I think it my duty to issue an order that any man found sober in St. Louis tonight shall be punished with fine and imprisonment!'

"This was probably suggestive to Lincoln of his famous remark on receiving news of the surrender of Vicksburg the next year, 'If I only knew the brand of whisky Grant drinks, I'd get a jug of it and send to every general in our army.' Yes, my friend, we all know now that it wasn't so much the kind of whisky he drank as the man who was accused of drinking it; not so much the man Grant as Grant the soldier and silent strategist."

F. A. OBER.

The Main Thing.

Condensed milk is now put up in cakes, flour is pressed in the shape of bricks, we have frozen meat and codfish in the shape of balls, there is whisky in the solid form, and air comes as a liquid—all of which seems to indicate that living is being made simpler in many respects. But where is the scientist who can reduce his rent to a size that will not be troublesome to carry?—Baltimore American.

IN THE COLONIAL STYLE.

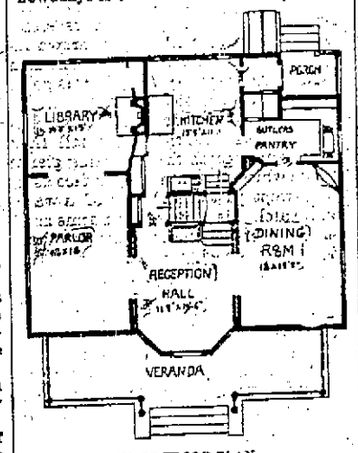
Design For a Simple Yet Elegant Cottage to Cost $3,500.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

Building a house is very much like buying a pair of shoes. Do not buy a pair that is too small for you, for they will surely hurt you. Likewise do not build a house that is too small for you, one in which your family will be crowded. And, like a pair of shoes a good house will outlast several poorly constructed ones. Do not decide in a hurry how you intend to build. Remember that Rome was not built in a day. Get all the points possible from your neighbors' buildings and improve upon them. Get papers and borrow books on architecture, so that you may formulate your ideas as to what you wish and what your circumstances require. Then sit down and roughly sketch out plans, and when you have finally come to time with yourself consult your friend the architect as to the feasibility and practicability of your design. He will give you an approximate value on your home and advise you on the minor details which have not occurred to you and which are indispensable to your comfort. When he has satisfied you, he can undoubtedly refer you to some reliable builder in your particular territory who has done other work for him and therefore understands his method of working, which is always more or less a saving of time and money to the owner. Employing a builder unknown to the architect necessitates considerable time and often a great deal of correspondence before all details are arranged.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

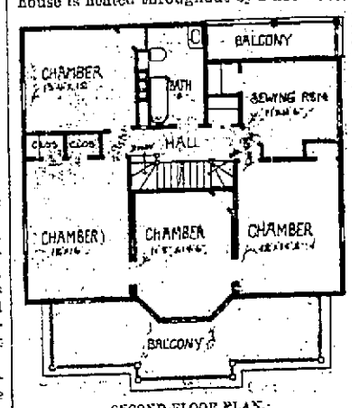
The most profitable style of building nowadays is one in the colonial style, as it utilizes all possible space and at the same time embodies neatness, durability and last, but not least, cheapness.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

This design was erected about 25 miles from New York. The first floor consists of parlor, dining room, library, reception hall, kitchen and butler's pantry. The front piazza covers the entire front portion of the building. On the second floor are four chambers and a bathroom, with all modern improvements, and one room to be used as a schoolroom, a playroom or a sewing room, or it may be pressed into service as a spare bedroom. This room opens on a balcony over the rear piazza.

In the attic two large rooms are finished off, while one other room is finished for a storeroom. The attic chamber rooms are finished for the use of the servants. The cellar is 7 feet deep; first floor, 9 feet 6 inches; second floor, 9 feet. The entire house is heated throughout by a hot water boiler of approved make, with radiators in the various rooms, concealed pipes being used. The plumbing is all open, nickel plated work. A fireplace is arranged in the library suitable for burning large wood. The laundry is situated in the cellar. There is also a servants' water closet in the cellar. The cost of this building within a radius of 25 miles of New York will not exceed $3,500.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Selecting a Lot.

There are many things to consider in connection with the building of a house other than those which are constructive. One may lay aside that which has to do with appearances, convenience, stability and all that is architectural and yet have food for thought in connection with the making of a home—for instance, the lot. No one can afford to build on one that is absolutely cheap or one that is cheap because it is not well located or favorably thought of by a large number of people. A lot that is absolutely cheap is not often worth even what is paid for it. One of small means can least of all afford to put his money in a questionable piece of property.

A lot may be relatively cheap and be a good investment. For example, there is a street lined with comfortable houses. On this street live people of more or less wealth and unquestioned ambition. Three or four squares beyond the last house of this street the lots may be relatively cheap. The sum asked for them is not great, for the reason that few care to go out so far. Still, by adopting a little of the pioneer spirit, one can make a purchase of these lots and be reasonably certain of being rewarded for his foresight. It is much better to buy such a lot and live for a year or two without immediate neighbors than to buy one which is absolutely cheap because the surroundings are positively unfavorable.—Boston Herald.

PLAN FOR $5,500 HOUSE.

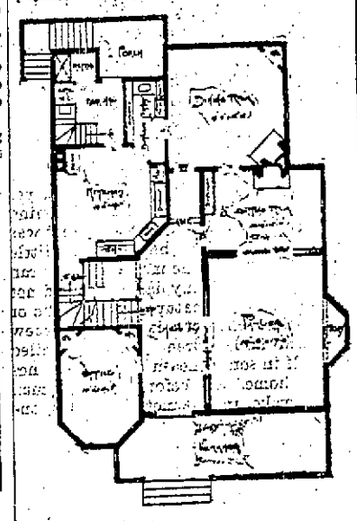
Suitable For a Narrow Lot and First Class In Every Respect.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

Now is the time to build. In the winter you can get your work done cheaper. The contractors are always more anxious to procure your work. Labor is almost always cheaper in the winter than in the summer, and with careful management your house will be just as good as if it were built in the warmer season. The only trouble you might experience would be the frost, which is very apt to get into the foundation in freezing weather. But if carefully covered and looked after you can always overcome this difficulty. In the early spring is also a good time for building operations, for you can get winter prices, and the house will have nothing to fear from the weather.

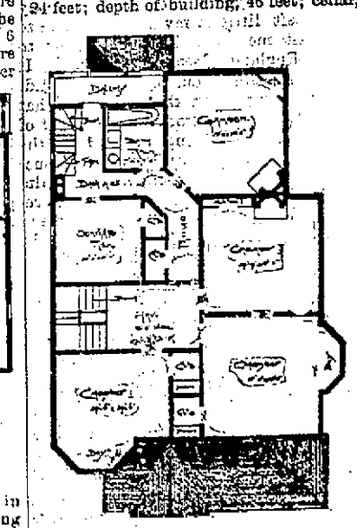
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Many people imagine that they are obliged to strike a Klondike before they have capital enough to build a home. This is a most erroneous idea, a sad mistake made in many lives. A great many men pay regularly every month $20 to $30 in rent, and what have they to show for it? Nothing, absolutely nothing. They are just as poor at the end of ten years of rent paying as they were when they started. These men, we may safely say, were extremely foolish. Why not, in paying this $20 or $30 a month, own your house at a certain later period? Would it not pay you to skimp yourself a little and put on an extra $5 or $10 a month? Then you would have something to look forward to, something that you would take an interest in. You cannot take an interest in a building that is not your own, and at the end of several years you would own your house and lot free and clear. Then you would have a substantial legacy to leave your family, because you cannot live forever, and while you do live you should take care of the future by using your income to the best possible advantage, and that is not by paying an exorbitant rent.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

This building we erected for a gentleman about ten miles from New York. It is a two story frame residence. The lot is built on a 50 foot front lot. The front is 24 feet; depth of building, 46 feet; cellar,



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

8 feet; first floor, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet high; frame is sheathed and papered; first story clapboard finished; second story and roof shingled. This house was built for the special use of a doctor, giving him an office room for consultations, his general office being located elsewhere. Open fireplaces are located in the dining room, sitting room and two chambers. The first and second floors are deadened; finished floors of yellow pine; cellar concreted; walls a hard adamant finish; building heated by hot air furnace located in the cellar; plumbed throughout with all sewer and water connections; three coats of paint on exterior; shingles stained. Cost to build, including all, $5,500. This is a very good plan of house for a street closely built up, and especially so for a site having an extended view from the rear.

Care In Making Gutters.

In making gutters, particular attention should be given them to make sure that they have a gradual pitch toward the outlet. It is often that only two inches of pitch can be obtained in the entire length of run. The run of a gutter is frequently 20 to 24 feet and over. Now with a pitch of two inches the incline of the gutter is much less than an eighth of an inch to the foot. With such a small amount of fall all will see the necessity of constructing gutters with a true and uniform pitch. If this important point is not observed, there will be high and low places in the gutter, thus leaving places for the water to stand, freeze up and burst the tin; or if it does not freeze it remains there until it is evaporated by the sun, a condition of affairs which is sure to make the gutter a leaky one in a short time.—American Homes.

TRAVEL IN ALASKA.

BETTER TIMES AT HAND FOR THE MERRY MINER.

Provisions For New Railways and Aerial Tramways—The Snow and Ice Locomotive and Other Devices—The Reindeer and the Dog.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—There are likely to be plenty of means of transportation in Alaska before the end of this year besides those of the steamboat and catamaran, the slow going dog and the swift footed reindeer, the native carrier and the overburdened gold seeker or the horse and the ox. We have had news of projects for railroad lines, for aerial tramways, for the electrical sleigh, for the motor to be used in snow transit, for a lighter which can be propelled over both ice and water, and for various other devices that may be serviceable in the northernmost part of our wide-spread country.

It would be hard to name any country in the world which has as large a variety of appliances for the transportation of passengers and goods as Alaska is soon to have if all projects are successful and all promises are kept.

When the favorable season for navigation begins this year, there will be all the steamers that are likely to be required, not only on the Yukon river, but also on the Stickeen and other Alaskan rivers that are navigable. News has been received here from various points on the Pacific coast that steamboats numbering in all between 40 and 50 are ready for service, and that nearly as many more are in course of construction. It is to be supposed that the price of tickets for travelers will be regulated by competition.

For travel toward the interior by land a number of practicable railroad routes have been surveyed since last summer, some of them over American territory and others over Canadian. One of the important lines is that of the Chilkoot Railroad company, an organization formed last year at Tacoma. Another is the all Canadian route of the Mackenzie syndicate, which is to run from a point on the Pacific coast to Dawson City, on the Yukon. The former line will be in part a surface railroad and in part an aerial tramway, and advices have recently been received from Tacoma that the aerial section over the Chilkoot pass is already under way. As for the Canadian line, the building of it is to be preceded by the construction of a sleigh road 270 miles in length from the mouth of the Stickeen river to the head of river navigation on Lake Teslin, and it is provided in the contract between the Dominion government and the syndicate that this sleighroad shall be completed in the first week of the month of March, so that travelers will then find a clear route for horse transportation from the coast to the lake. At least six other railroad routes to the mining regions of Alaska have been surveyed, and companies, both American and Canadian, have been organized for the building of the projected lines.

It has been made manifest that capitalists believe in the greatness of the mining resources of Alaska, as abundant means have been offered for the construction there of such railroads as promise to be advantageous.

The building of aerial tramways in a land of snow and ice like Alaska was a happy thought. In by far the greater part of the country the laying of surface rails is impracticable, while at the same time it is feasible to erect "stilts" for the support of the rails over which the trains are to pass. The remark contained in a dispatch from Tacoma that the opening of the aerial tramway over Chilkoot pass "will mark a new era in Alaskan transportation" was correct. The sufferings that travelers endured last year at that pass are not to be borne by them this year.

Not much has yet been heard of the "snow and ice locomotives" that are soon to be brought into service, but it is known that a Chicago company recently made a contract for the building of six of them at Portland, Or., and it is believed that in a few weeks from this time they will be used for transporting the relief supplies from Skaggway across Alaska to Dawson. It is said that very powerful machinery will be employed in the propelling and very strong vehicles with electrical motors, and there is no reason for doubting that they will get over the ground.

Of the other novel methods of transportation that have been devised or proposed for use in Alaska it is probable that there will be news in the course of the coming summer season. There is proof that many men of inventive minds have given thought to the subject.

Anyhow, with plenty of steamboats on the principal rivers, with such bits of railroad as may be got ready, with sundry short cuts of aerial tramway, with at least one long road for horse sleighs, it is safe to say that the miner or other person who may go to the Alaska gold mines when things are ready for him this year will travel with less trouble than that which beset his predecessor in past times.

There has been a good deal of disappointment in Alaska because of the delay in the use of the reindeer. More than a half year ago there was talk of employing in the transportation service some members of the reindeer herds that belong to the United States government and that have been nursed for seven or eight years at Port Clarence, on the seacoast of Alaska. Some of them have been harnessed to sleighs and driven for short distances at the place where they are herded, but their keepers have until now regarded it as undesirable to send them out through the country, where beaten tracks do not exist and where reindeer food is not always plentiful. The government has this winter obtained new supplies of them from Norway and there is good reason to believe that within a brief period of time the lightly harnessed quadruped will be seen bounding over the vast ranges of Alaska.

Meanwhile even yet, as of old, the dog is exceedingly useful as a draft animal in Alaska, and the new dog express is regarded by the natives as one of the wonders of this progressive age. JOHN SWINTON.

Overtaxing the Eyes.

The way people abuse their eyes is really astounding. They try them, strain them and overtax them in all manner of ways, and when these poor, ill used eyes begin to show signs of weakness they are too proud—save the mark!—to give them the aid of glasses which they need. Furrowed cheeks, sallow complexions and white hair can be hidden under enamel and rouge and dyes, but there is no fashionable nostrum that can cover up weakness of the eyes.—New York Ledger.

"If you wish a matting to match a certain color scheme in your rooms," says the expert, "get a plain white one and have it stained."

BY HALL CAINE.

AUTHOR OF "THE SCAPEGOAT." "THE BONDMAN." "THE DEEMSTER." ETC.

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CHAPTER I.

Father, do not leave me. Wait only a little longer. You cannot absolve me? I am not penitent? How can I be penitent? I do not regret it? How can I regret it? I would do it again? How could I help but do it again?

Yes, yes, I know, I know. Who knows it so well as I? It is written in the tables of God's law, Thou shalt do no murder? But was it murder? Was it crime? Blood? Yes, it was the spilling of blood. Blood will have blood, you say. But is there no difference? Hear me out. Let me speak. It is hard to remember all now—and here—lying here—but listen, only listen. Then tell me if I did wrong. No, tell me if God himself will not justify me—aye, justify me though I outraged his edict. Blasphemy? Ah, father, do not go. Father—

* * * * * * *

It is less than a year since my health broke down, but the soul lives fast, and it seems to me like a lifetime. I had overworked myself miserably. My life as a physician in London had been a hard one, but it was not my practice that had wrecked me. How to perform that operation on the throat was the beginning of my trouble. You know what happened. I mastered my problem, and they called the operation by my name. It has brought me fame, it has made me rich, it has saved a thousand lives, and will save ten thousand more, and yet I—I—for taking one life—one—under conditions—

Father, bear with me. I will tell all. My nerves were burned out. Gloom, depression, sleeplessness, prostration, sometimes collapse, a consuming fire within, a paralyzing frost without—you know what it is—we call it—

I watched the progress of my disease and gave myself the customary treatment. Hygiene, diet, drugs, electricity, I tried them all. But neither dumbbells nor Indian clubs, neither walking nor riding, neither liberal food nor doses of egg and brandy, neither musk nor ergot nor antipyrin, neither faradization nor galvanization availed to lift the black shades that hung over me day and night, and made the gift of life a mockery. I knew why. My work possessed me like a fever. I could neither do it to my content nor leave it undone. I was drawing water in a sieve.

My wife sent for Gull. Full well I knew what he would advise. It was rest. I must take six months absolute holiday, and in order to cut myself off entirely from all temptations to mental activity I must leave London and go abroad. Change of scene, of life and of habit, new peoples, new customs, new faiths and a new climate—these separately and together, with total cessation of my usual occupations, were to banish a long series of functional derangements which had for their basis the exhaustion of the sympathetic nervous system.

I was loath to go. Looking back upon my condition, I see that my reluctance was justified. To launch a creature who was all nerves into the perpetual jiff, trifling vexations of travel was a mistake, a folly, a madness. But I did not perceive this. I was thinking only of my home and the dear souls from whom I must be separated. During the seven years of our married life my wife had grown to be more than the object of my love. That gentle soothing, that soft healing which the mere presence of an affectionate woman who is all strength and courage may bring to a man who is wasted by work or worry, my wife's presence had long brought to me, and I shrank from the thought of scenes where she could no longer move about me, meeting my wishes and anticipating my wants.

This was weakness, and I knew it, but I had another weakness which I did not know. My boy, a little son 6 years of age the day before I set sail, was all the world to me. Paternal love may eat up all the other passions. It was so in my case. The tyranny of my affection for my only child was even more constant and unrelenting than the tyranny of my work. Nay, the two were one, for out of my instinct as a father came my strength as a doctor. The boy had suffered a throat trouble from his birth. When he was a babe, I delivered him from a fierce attack of it, and when he was 4 I brought him back from the jaws of death. Thus twice I had saved his life, and each time that life had become the dearer to me. But too well I knew that the mischief was beaten down and not conquered. Some day it would return with awful virulence. To meet that terror I wrought by day and night. No slave ever toiled so hard. I denied myself rest, curtailed my sleep and stole from tranquil reflection and repose half hours and quarter hours spent in the carriage going from patient to patient. The attack might come suddenly, and I must be prepared. I was working against time.

You know what happened. The attack did not come. My boy continued well, but my name became known and my discovery established. The weakness of my own child had given the bent to my studies. If I had mastered my subject, it was my absorbing love of my little one that gave me the impulse and direction.

But I had paid my penalty. My health was a wreck, and I must leave everything behind me. If it had been possible to take my wife and boy along with me, how different the end might have been! Should I be lying here now—here on this bed—with you, father, you—

We spent our boy's birthday with what cheer we could command. For my wife it seemed to be a day of quiet happiness, hallowed by precious memories, the dearest and most delicious that a mother ever knew, of the babyhood of her boy, his pretty lisp, his foolish prattle, his funny little ways and sayings, and sweetened by the anticipation of the health that was to return to me as the result of rest and change. The child himself was bright and gamesome, and I for my part gave way to some reckless and noisy jollity.

Thus the hours passed until bedtime, and then, as I saw the little fellow tucked up in his crib, it crossed my mind for a moment that he looked less well than usual. Such fancies were common to me, and I knew from long experience that it was folly to give way to them. To do so at that time must have been weakness too pitiful for my manhood. I had already gone far enough for my own self respect. To my old colleague and fellow student, Granville Wenman, I had given elaborate instructions for all possible contingencies.

If this happened, he was to do that; if that happened, he was to do this. In case of serious need he was to communicate with me by the swiftest means available, for neither the width of the earth nor the wealth of the world nor the loss of all chances of health or yet life should keep me from hastening home if the one hope of my heart was in peril. Wenman had smiled a little as if in pity of the morbidity that ran out to meet so many dangers. I did not heed his good natured compassion or contempt, whatever it was, for I knew he had no children. I had reconciled myself in some measure to my absence from home, and before my little man was awake in the morning I was gone from the house.

It had been arranged that I should go to Morocco. Wenman had suggested that country out of regard to the freshness of its life and people. The east in the west, the costumes of Arabia, the faiths of Mohammed and of Moses, a primitive form of government and a social life that might have been proper to the land of Canaan in the days of Abraham, such had seemed to him and others to be an atmosphere of novelty that was likely to bring spring and elasticity to the overstretched mind and nerves of a victim of the civilization of our tumultuous century. But not in all the world could fate have ferreted out for me a scene more certain to develop the fever and fret of my natural temperament. Had the choice fallen on any other place, any dead or dying country, any corner of God's earth but that blighted and desolate land—

Ah, bear with me, bear with me!

I sailed to Gibraltar by a P. and O. steamer from Tilbury, and the tender that took my wife back to the railway pier left little in my new condition to interest me. You know what it is to leave England in search of health. If hope is before you, regret is behind! When I stood on the upper deck that night alone and watched the light of the Eddystone dying down over the dark waters, it seemed to me that success had no solace and fame no balm and riches no safety or content. One reflection alone sufficed to reconcile me to where I was—the work that had brought me there was done neither for fame nor for riches, but at the prompting of the best of all earthly passions or what seemed to be the best.

Life on the ship was what I had found it before. The first inspections, the secret inquiries as to who was who, the salutations, the little playful facetiæ, the gaps at table as the wind freshened and the sea rose, the watching of the chart which recorded progress, then the quoits on deck in the morning sunshine, the smoking and joking and banjo playing in the deckhouse at night, the ladies and the piano in the saloon at teatime—I had seen it all a score of times already. It had no interest for me now, and in my indifference to my surroundings I must have been but a moody comrade to my companions of the voyage.

Thus three days passed, and beyond casual words I had spoken to no one. But on the fourth day, as we sailed within sight of Finistere in a calm sea, having crossed the bay with comfort, the word went round that a storm signal was hoisted on the cape. No one who has gone through an experience such as that is likely to forget it—everybody on deck, the blanched faces, the hushed voices, the quick whispers, the eager glances around, the interrogations of the officers on duty and their bantering answers belied by their anxious looks, then the darkening sky, the freshening breeze, the lowering horizon, the tingling gloomy atmosphere creeping down from the masthead, and the air of the whole ship, above and below, charged, as it were, with sudden electricity. It is like nothing else in life except the bugle call in camp, telling those who lie smoking and drinking about the fires that the enemy is coming and is near.

I was standing on the quarter deck watching the lascars reefing sails, battening down the hatches, tarpauling them and making everything snug when a fellow passenger whom I had not observed before stepped up and spoke. His remark was a casual one, and it has gone from my memory. I think it had reference to the native seamen and was meant as a jest upon their lumbering slowness, which suggested pitiful thoughts to him of what their capacity must be in a storm. But the air of the man much more than his words aroused and arrested my attention. It was that of one whose spirits had been quickened by the new sense of danger. He laughed; his eyes sparkled; his tongue rolled out his light remarks with a visible relish. I looked at the man and saw that he had the soul of a warhorse. Tall, slight, dark, handsome, with bushy beard, quivering nostrils, mobile mouth and eyes of fire, alive in every fiber and full of unconquerable energy, he appeared to be a man of 30 to 35, but proved to be no more than four and twenty. I learned afterward that he was an American and was traveling for love of adventure.

That night we flew six hours before the storm, but it overtook our ship at last. What befell us then in the darkness of that rock bound coast I did not know until morning. Can you believe it? I took my usual dose of a drug prescribed to me for insomnia and lay down to sleep. When I went up on deck in the late dawn of the following day—the time was the spring—the wind had slackened, and the ship was rolling and swinging along in a sea that could not be heard above the beat and thud of the engines. Only the memory of last night's tempest lay around in sullen wave and sky—only there and in the quarters down below of the native seamen of our ship.

The first face I encountered was that of the American. He had been on deck all night, and he told me what had happened. Through the dark hours the storm had been terrible, and when the first dead light of dawn had crept across from the east the ship had been still tossing in great white billows. Just then a number of lascars had been ordered aloft on some urgent duty—I know not what—and a sudden gust had swept one of them from a crosstree into the sea. Efforts had been made to rescue him, the engines had been reversed, boats put out and life buoys thrown into the water, but all in vain. The man had been swept away. He was gone, and the ship had steamed on.

The disaster saddened me inexpressibly. I could see the lascar fall from the rigging, catch the agonizing glance of the white eyes in his black face as he was swept past on the crest of a wave, and watch his outstretched arms as he sank to his death down and down and down. It seemed to me an iniquity that while this had happened I had slept. Perhaps the oversensitive condition of my nerves was at fault, but indeed I felt that in his way, in his degree, within the measure of his possibilities, that poor fellow of another skin, another tongue, with whom I had exchanged no word of greeting, had that day given his life for mine.

How much of such emotion I expressed at the time it is hard to remember now, but that the American gathered the bent of my feelings was clear to me by the pains he was at to show that they were uncalled for and unnatural and false. What was life? I had set too great a store by it. The modern reverence for life was eating away the finest instincts of man's nature. Life was not the most sacred of our possessions. Duty, justice, truth, these were higher things.

So he talked that day and the next, until from thoughts of the loss of the lascar we had drifted far into wider and more perilous speculations. The

Where I stood on the upper deck that night alone.

American held to his canon. War was often better than peace and open massacre than corrupt tranquillity. We wanted some of the robust spirit of the middle ages in these our piping days. The talk turned on the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The American defended it. A stern people was purging itself of an alien element which, like an interminate tapeworm, had been preying on its vitals. The remedy was drastic, but necessary. Life was lost, but also life was saved.

Then, coming to closer quarters, we talked of murder. The American held to the doctrine of Sterne. It was a hard case that the laws of the modern world should not have made any manner of difference between murdering an honest man and only executing a scoundrel. These things should always be rated ad valorem. As for blood spilled in self defense, it was folly to talk of it as crime. Even the laws of my own effeminate land justified the man who struck down the arm that was raised to kill him, and the mind that reckoned such an act as an offense was morbid and diseased.

Such opinions were repugnant to me, and I tried to resist them. There was a sanctity about human life which no man should dare to outrage. God gave it, and only God should take it away. As for the government of the world, let it be for better or for worse, it was in God's hands, and God required the help of no man.

My resistance was useless. The American held to his doctrine—it was good to take life in a good cause, and if it was good for the nation it was good for the individual man. The end was all.

I fenced these statements with what force I could command, and I knew not how strongly my adversary had assailed me. Now I know too well that his opinions sank deep into my soul. Only too well I know it now—now that—

We arrived at Gibraltar the following morning, and going up on deck in the empty void of air that follows on the sudden stopping of a ship's engines I found the American, amid a group of swarthy Gibraltarians, bargaining for a boat to take him to the mole. It turned out that he was going to Morocco also, and so we hired the boat together.

The morning was clear and cold. The great broad rock looked whiter and starker and more like a gigantic oyster shell than ever against the blue of the sky. There would be no steamer for Tangier until the following day, and we were to put up at the Spanish hotel called the Calpe.

Immediately on landing I made my way to the postoffice to dispatch a telegram home announcing my arrival, and there I found two letters, which, having come overland, arrived in advance of me. One of them was from Wenman, telling me that he had called at Wimpole street the morning after my departure and found all well at my house, and also inclosing a resolution of thanks and congratulation from my colleagues of the College of Surgeons in relation to my recent labors, which were said to be "memorable in the cause of humanity and science."

The other letter was from my wife, a sweet, affectionate little note, cheerful yet tender, written on her return from Tilbury, hinting that the dear old house looked just a trifle empty and as if somehow it missed something, but that our boy was up and happy with a new toy that I had left for him as a consolation on his awakening—a great elephant that worked its trunk and roared. "I have just asked our darling," wrote my wife, "what message he would like to send you. 'Tell papa,' he answers, 'I'm all right, and Jumbo's all right, and is he all right, and will he come home werry quick and see him grunting.'"

That night at the Calpe I had some further talk with the American. Young as he was, he had been a great eastern traveler. Egypt, Arabia, Syria, the Holy Land—he knew them all. For his forthcoming sojourn in Morocco he had prepared himself with elaborate care. The literature of travel in Barbary is voluminous, but he had gone through the best of it. With the faith of Islam he had long been familiar, and the corrupt and tyrannical form of government of Mulai el Hassan and his kaids and kadis he had an intimate knowledge. He had even studied the language of the Moorish people—the Maroccan Arabic, which is a dialect of the language of the Koran—and so that he might hold intercourse with the Sephardic Jews also, who people the mellahs of Morocco, he had mastered the Spanish language as well.

This extensive equipment, sufficient to start a crusader or to make a revolution, was meant to do more than provide him with adventure. His intention was to see the country and its customs, to observe the manners of the people and the ordinances of their religion. "I shall get into the palaces and the prisons of the Kasbas," he said, "yes, and the mosques and the saints' houses, and the harems also if it is possible to play eunuch or midwife."

Little as I knew then of the Moors and their country, I foresaw the dangers of such an enterprise, and I warned him against it. "You will get yourself into awkward corners," I said.

"Yes," he said, "and I shall get myself out of them."

I remembered his doctrine propounded on the ship, and I saw that he was a man of resolution, but I said: "Remember, you are going to the land of this people for amusement alone. It is not necessity that thrusts you upon their prejudice, their superstition and their fanaticism."

"True," he said, "but if I get into trouble among them it will not be my amusements but my liberty or my life that will be in danger."

"Then in such a case you will stick at nothing to plow your way out?"

"Nothing."

I laughed, for my mind refused to believe him, and we laughed noisily together, with visions of bloody daggers before the eyes of both.

Father, my heart believed. Silently, secretly, unconsciously it drank in the poison of his thought—drank it in, aye—

Next day about noon we sailed for Tangier. Our ship was the Jackal, a little old iron steam tug, battered by time and tempest, clamped and stayed at every side, and just holding together as by the grace of God. The storm which we had outraced from Finistere had now doubled Cape St. Vincent, and the sea was rolling heavily in the straits. We saw nothing of this until we had left the bay and were standing out from Tarifa, nor would it be worthy of mention now but that it gave me my first real understanding of the tremendous hold that the faith or the fanaticism of the Moorish people—call it what you will—has upon their characters and lives.

The channel at that point is less than 20 miles wide, but we were more than five hours crossing it. Our little crazy craft labored terribly in the huge breakers that swept inward from the Atlantic. Pitching until the foredeck was covered, rolling until her boats dipped in the water, creaking, shuddering, leaping, she had enough to do to keep afloat.

With the American I occupied the bridge between the paddle boxes, which served as saloon for first class passengers, and below us in the open hold of the afterdeck a number of Moors sat huddled together among cattle and sheep and baskets of fowls. They were pilgrims, hadjis, returning from Mecca by way of Gibraltar, and their behavior during the passage was marvelous in its callousness to the sense of peril. They wrangled, quarreled, snarled at each other, made peace, embraced, kissed, laughed together, made futile attempts to smoke their keef pipes and quarreled, barked and bleated again.

"Surely," I said, "these people are either wondrously brave or they have no sense of the solemnity of death."

"Neither," said the American. "They are merely fatalists by virtue of their faith. 'If it is now, it is to come; if it is not to come, then it is now.'"

"There is a sort of bravery in that," I answered.

"And cowardice, too," said the American.

The night had closed in when we dropped anchor by the ruins of the mole at Tangier, and I saw no more of the white town than I had seen of it from the strait, but if my eyes failed in the darkness my other senses served me only too well. The shrieking and yelping of the boatloads of Moors and negroes who clambered aboard to relieve us of our luggage, the stench of the town sewers that emptied into the bay—these were my first impressions of the gateway to the home of Islam.

The American went through the turmoil with composure and an air of command, and having seen to my belongings as well as his own, passing them through the open office at the water gate, where two solemn Moors in white sat by the light of candles in the receipt of customs, he parted from me at the foot of the street that begins with the grand mosque and is the main artery of the town, for he had written for rooms to the hotel called the Villa de France, and I, before leaving England, had done the same to the hotel called the Continental.

Thither I was led by a barefooted courier in white jellab and red tarboosh, amid sights and sounds of fascinating strangeness—the low drone of men's voices singing their evening prayers in the mosques, the tinkling of the bells of men selling water out of goat skins, the "Allah" of blind beggars crouching at the gates, the "Arrah" of the mule drivers, and the hooded shapes going by in the gloom or squatting in the red glare of the cafes without windows or doors and open to the streets.

I met the American in the sok—the market place—the following day, and he took me up to his hotel to see some native costumes which he had bought by way of preparation for his enterprise. They were haiks and selhams, jellabs, kaftans, slippers, rosaries, Korans, sashes, satchels, turbans and tarboosches—blue, white, yellow and red—all right and none too new, for he had purchased them not at the bazaars, but from the son of a learned Moor, a Taleb, who had been cast into prison by a usurer Jew.

"In these," said he, "I mean to go everywhere, and I'll defy the devil himself to detect me."

"Take care," I said, "take care!"

He laughed and asked me what my own plans were. I told him that I would remain in Tangier until I received letters from home and then push on toward Fez.

"I'll see you there," he said, "but if I do not hail you please do not know me. Goodby."

"Goodby," I said, and so we parted.

I staid ten days longer in Tangier, absorbed in many reflections, of which

Thither I was led by a barefooted courier.

the strangest were these two—first that the Moors were the most religious people in the world and next that they were the most wickedly irreligious and basely immoral race on God's earth. I was prompted to the one by observation of the large part which Allah appears to play in all affairs of Moorish life and to the other by clear proof of the much larger part which the devil enacts in Allah's garments.

On the one side prayers, prayers, prayers, the moodden, the moodden, the moodden, the mosque, the mosque, the mosque, "Allah" in the mouths of the beggars, "Allah" from the lips of the merchants, "Mohammed" on the inscriptions at the gate, the "Koran" on the scalfs hung out at the bazaars and on the satchels hawked in the streets, and on the other side shameless lying, cheating, usury, buying and selling of justice, cruelty and inhumanity, raw sores on the backs of the asses, blood in the streets, blood, blood, blood everywhere, and secret corruption indescribable.

Nevertheless I concluded that my nervous malady must have given me the dark glasses through which everything looked so foul, and I resolved in the interests of health to push on toward Fez as soon as letters arrived from home assuring me that all were well and happy there.

But no letters came, and at the arrival of every fresh mail from Cadiz and from Gibraltar my impatience increased. At length I decided to wait no longer and leaving instructions that my letters should be sent on after me to the capital I called on the English consul for such official documents as were needful for my journey.

When these had been procured from the kasbah and I was equipped for travel, the consul inquired of me how I liked the Moors and their country. I described my conflicting impressions, and he said both were right in their several ways.

"The religion of the Moor," said he, "is genuine of its kind, though it does not put an end to the vilest government on earth and the most loathsome immoralities ever practiced by man. Islam is a sacred thing to him. He is proud of it, jealous of it and prepared to die for it. Half his hatred of the unbeliever is fear that the Nazarene or the Jew is eager to show his faith some dishonor, and that," added the consul, "reminds me to offer you one word of warning—avoid the very shadow of offense to the religion of these people, do not pry into their beliefs, do not take note of their ordinances, pass their mosques and saints' houses with downcast eyes if need be; in a word, let Islam alone."

I thanked him for his counsel, and, remembering the American, I inquired what the penalty would be if a foreign subject offended the religion of this people. The consul lifted his eyebrows and shoulders together, with an eloquence of reply that required no words.

"But might not a stranger," I asked, "do so unwittingly?"

"Truly," he answered, "and so much the worse for his ignorance."

"Is British life, then," I said, "at the mercy of the first ruffian with a dagger? Is there no power in solemn treaties?"

"What are treaties," he said, "against fanaticism? Give the one a wide berth and you'll have small need for the other."

After that he told me something of certain claims just settled for long imprisonment inflicted by the Moorish authorities on men trading under the protection of the British flag. It was an abject story of barbarous cruelty, broken health, shattered lives and wrecked homes, atoned for after weary procrastination, in the manner of all oriental courts, by a sorry money payment. The moral of it all was conveyed by the consul in the one word with which he parted from me at his gate. "Respect the fanaticism of these fanatics," he said, "as you would value your liberty or your life and keep out of a Moorish prison. Remember that, remember that."

I did remember it. Every day of my travels I remembered it. I remembered it at the most awful moment of my life. If I had not remembered it, then should I be lying here now with that—with that—behind me! Ah, wait, wait!

Little did I expect when I left the consul to light so soon upon a terrible illustration of his words. With my guide and interpreter, a Moorish soldier lent to me by the authorities in return for 2 pisetas (1 shilling and 9 pence) a day, I strolled into the greater sok, the market place outside the walls. It was Friday, the holy day of the Moslems, somewhere between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the body of the Moors, having newly returned from their one hour observances in the mosques, had resumed, according to their wont, their usual occupations. The day was fine and warm, a bright sun was shining, and the sok at the time when we entered it was a various and animated scene.

Dense crowds of hooded figures, clad chiefly in white—soiled or dirty white—men in jellabs, women enshrouded in blankets, barefooted girls, boys with shaven polls, water carriers with their tinkling bells, snake charmers, story tellers, jugglers, preachers, and then donkeys, nosing their way through the throng, mules lifting their necks above the people's heads and camels munching oats and fighting—it was a wilderness of writhing forms and a babel of shrieking noises.

With my loquacious Moor I pushed my way along past booths and stalls until I came to a whitewashed structure, with a white flag floating over it, that stood near the middle of the market place. It was a roofless place about 15 feet square and something like a little sheep fold, but having higher walls. Through the open doorway I saw an inner inclosure out of which a man came forward. He was a wild eyed creature in tattered garments and dirty, disheveled and malevolent of face.

"See," said my guide, "see, my lord, a Moorish saint's house. Look at the flag. So shall my lord know a saint's house. Here rest the bones of Sidi Gali, and that is the saint that guards them. A holy man; yes, a holy man. Moslems pay him tribute. Sacred place; yes, sacred. No Nazarene may enter it. But Moslems, yes, Moslems may fly here for sanctuary. Life to the Moslem, death to the Nazarene. So it is."

My soldier was rattling on in this way when I saw coming in the sunlight, down the hillside of which the sok is the foot, a company of some eight or ten men whose dress and complexion were unlike those of the people gathered there. They were a band of warlike persons, swarthy, tall, lithe, sinewy, with heads clean shaven save for one long lock that hung from the crown, each carrying a gun with barrel of prodigious length upon his shoulder, and also armed with a long naked Reefian knife stuck in the scarf that served him for a belt.

They were Berbers, the descendants of the race that peopled Barbary before the Moors set foot in it, between whom and the Moors there is a long continued, suppressed but ineradicable enmity. From their mountain homes these men had come to the town that day on their pleasure or their business, and as they entered it they were at no pains to conceal their contempt for the townspeople and their doings.

Swaggering along with long strides, they whooped and laughed and plowed their way through the crowd over bread and vegetables spread out on the ground, and the people fell back before them with muttered curses until they were come near to the saint's house beside which I myself with my guide was standing. Then I saw that the keeper of the saint's house, the half distraught creature whom I had just observed, was spitting out at them some bitter and venomous words.

Clearly they all heard him, and most of them laughed derisively and pushed on. But one of the number—a young Berber with eyes of fire—drew up suddenly and made some answer in hot and rapid words. The man of the saint's house spoke again, showing his teeth as he did so in a horrible grin, and at the next instant, almost quicker than my eyes could follow the swift movements of his hands, the Berber had plucked his long knife from his belt and plunged it in the keeper's breast.

I saw it all. The man fell at my feet and was dead in an instant. In another moment the police of the market had laid hold of the murderer, and he was being hauled off to his trial. "Come," whispered my guide, and he led me by short cuts through the narrow lanes to the kasbah.

In an open alcove of the castle I found two men in stainless blue jellabs and

Plunged it into the keeper's heart.

spotless white turbans squatting on rush mats at either foot of the horseshoe arch. These were the judges, the cadi and his caliph, sitting in session in the hall of justice.

There was a tumult of many voices and of hurrying feet, and presently the police entered holding their prisoner between them and followed by a vast concourse of townspeople. I held my ground in front of the alcove, the Berber was brought up near to my side, and I saw and heard all.

"This man," said one of the police, "killed So-and-so of Sidi Gali's saint's house."

"When?" said the cadi.

"This moment," said the police.

"How?" said the cadi.

"With this knife," said the police.

The knife, stained and still wet, was handed to the judge. He shook it and asked the prisoner one question, "Why?"

Then the Berber flung himself on his knees—his bald head brushed my hand—and began to plead extenuating circumstance. "It is true, my lord, I killed him, but he called me dog and infidel and spat at me"—

The cadi gave back the knife and waved his hand. "Take him away," he said.

That was all, as my guide interpreted it. "Come," he whispered again, and he led me by a passage into a sort of closet where a man lay on a mattress. This was the porch to the prison, and the man on the mattress was the jailer. In one wall there was a low door, barred and clamped with iron and having a round peephole grated across.

At the next instant the police brought in their prisoner. The jailer rattled a big key in the lock, the low door swung open, I saw within a dark den full of ghostly figures dragging chains at their ankles, a foul stench came out of it, the prisoner bent his head and was pushed in, the door slammed back, and that was the end. Everything occurred in no more time than it takes to tell it.

"Is that all his trial?" I asked.

"All," said my guide.

"How long will he lie there?"

"Until death."

"But," I said, "I have heard that a cadi of your country may be bribed to liberate a murderer."

"Ah, my lord is right," said my guide, "but not the murderer of a saint."

Less than five minutes before I had seen the stalwart young Berber swaggering down the hillside in the afternoon sunshine. Now he was in the gloom of the noisome dungeon, with no hope of ever again looking upon the light of day, doomed to drag out an existence worse than death, and all for what? For taking life? No, no, no—life in that land is cheap, cheaper than it ever was in the middle ages—but for doing dishonor to a superstition of the faith of Islam.

I remembered the American and shuddered at the sight of this summary justice. Next morning, as my tentmen and muleteers were making ready to set out for Fez, my soldier guide brought me a letter which had come by the French steamer via Malaga. It was from home—a brief note from my wife, with no explanation of her prolonged silence, merely saying that all was as usual at Wimpole street and not mentioning our boy at all. The omission troubled me, the brevity and baldness of the message filled me with vague concern, and I had half a mind to delay my inland journey. Would that I had done so! Would that I had! Oh, would that I had!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Blow at the "Spring" Chicken.

Mrs. Rorer, a lady who is reputed to know a great deal about the laws of diet, the culinary art and all things thereto pertaining which may conduce to health and longevity, has laid down the rule if man eats chicken "adult chickens" only are fit for his food. This dictum from so eminent an authority is calculated to cast a gloom over the entire race of chicken eaters that have lived and heretofore flourished in this part of the country. It will bring sorrow to the Methodist circuit rider and intensify the shadows of "darkest Africa," where the predilection for young chickens has always been strong.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

The Apache Avenue Druggist Is Unjustly Accused of Sam Barton's Death.

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During the last week we have been advised by a score or more of people to open out on Mr. John Taylor, the Apache avenue druggist who put up strychnine for quinine and thereby caused the death of Sam Barton. We fail to see how such a course would help matters. Mr. Taylor has not only increased his advertising one-half this week, but has subscribed for five copies of The Kicker to send away. While this, of course, does not influence us in the least, we know from personal observation that he is a very busy man, and that the room in his store is limited. He has no choice but to keep many different sorts of powders in the same drawer, and it is only to be expected that a mistake should happen now and then. Furthermore, who was Sam Barton anyhow? A lazy, dissipated vagabond, whom the boys would have hung in the course of a few weeks at least. In footing his funeral expenses the druggist proved himself very liberal and fair-minded, and in other ways has shown himself to belong to that class wanted in this town.

It Was a Canard.

The report current Sunday that we had shot Col. Blythe, the general manager of the stage line, was totally without foundation, and was probably set afloat by some personal enemy. Our annual pass over the line had expired, and meeting the colonel late Saturday night we asked for a renewal. He at first refused. We reached for our handkerchief, and he pulled his gun, but before he was ready to shoot we had him covered with a pair. He took water gracefully and renewed the pass, and we parted the best of friends. The colonel labored under the impression that the interstate railway commission had a rule debarring him from granting editorial passes, but that impression was removed. We shall take all pains to remove it in other cases. We did not originate the custom of an editor's doing about $500 worth of advertising for a pass saving him about $20 a year, and we are not going to make any attempt to abolish it.

They Are Mistaken.

Some three or four weeks ago The Kicker published an article which may have done Mr. John Taylor, a business man of this town, an injustice. The article stated that we had an escaped convict among us, and the public jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Taylor was the man. He has been in business here for the last year and a half, and he has not advertised in The Kicker, because he did not believe that advertising pays. He has not been a subscriber because he was too busy to read a paper. Yesterday, after mature deliberation, he came to the conclusion that he was wrong in his theory about advertising, and we call attention to his handsomely displayed ad. on our third page, which will run, weekly, one year. He also made a slight change in his business, which will give him three hours' extra time each week to read The Kicker from start to finish. How anyone could have connected Mr. Taylor with the former item we utterly fail to see, and it gives us pleasure to add that his stock is large, always fresh, and his prices right.

He Got It.

At two o'clock the other morning we were awakened from a sweet slumber by some one firing six shots into the front door of the Kicker office and asking if there was any mail for Joe Simpson. As postmaster of this town we are always willing to accommodate, and generally keep the post office open until midnight, but we have our limit. When Mr. Joseph Simpson or any other critter with a gun turns us out at two o'clock on a dark morning with a fusillade, we can't feel good-natured over it. As we turned out of bed and grabbed for a gun, Mr. Simpson fired three more bullets into the door, and gave us a piece of his mind besides. Then we opened the door and likewise opened on the caller, and the inquirer limped on his left leg as he galloped down the street. Had he had come to us in a respectful manner, late as it was, he would have found us cheerfully willing as a representative of this glorious government to overhaul the mails for him, but our salary does not cover any such epochs as he brought about.

It Was a Mule.

We do not wish to deprive our esteemed contemporary of any honor or credit he can possibly gain by fair means in this community, but when he comes out with such a sensation as that of Thursday, we feel it our duty to look into matters a little. He claims that while he was out hunting along Panther creek he was chased four miles by a bear, and that he owes his escape to his superior marksmanship with the revolver. As a matter of fact, that bear was an old lame mule belonging to Col. Kyle; and as another matter of fact, our esteemed threw his gun away at the first alarm and never fired a shot. We have the gun on our office table and the mule in the back yard to prove our statements. We are something of a truth-twister ourselves, and we allow others a great deal of license in that direction, but when it comes down to lying by the yard and burying truth half a mile deep, we can't countenance it. There may be bears along Panther creek, and now and then they may hanker for fresh fish, but we doubt if a bear would gallop a rod to overtake such a man as publishes the sheet down the street.

IT WAS A MULE.

"THE INQUIRER LIMPED ON HIS LEFT LEG."

BANGS GOING ABROAD

AUTHOR OF "A HOUSEBOAT ON THE STYX" WILL TAKE A VACATION.

He Is a Quiet Man, Who Indulges In No Affectation and Works Hard—Ida M. Tarbell, the Young Woman Historian. The John Brown Revival.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—John Kendrick Bangs, author of "A Houseboat on the Styx," is going abroad for a little while. He will sail from this port for London on Feb. 28 and expects to be away two or three months. He has many friends on the other side who will no doubt put forth all sorts of exertions to make his transatlantic stay a pleasant one.

When you come to think of it, John Kendrick Bangs is probably a little more deserving of a vacation than any other American engaged in the literary business. Besides being a prolific author, he holds down one of the most difficult editorial jobs now extant. So far as humor goes he is a genuine Pooh Bah in the big publishing establishment on Franklin square from

IDA M. TARBELL.

which the Harper periodicals are put forth, for he writes a part and edits all the fun that goes into the editor's drawer of Harper's Monthly, the famous last page of Harper's Bazar and the niches reserved for jokes in Harper's Round Table. It must be wearing indeed to pass upon so much and such varied material for laughter.

Yet Mr. Bangs is not in any sense a proud man. Quite the reverse. Moreover, he is easily accessible to contributors. It is true that you must at first have the services of a native guide, so to speak, to enable you to thread the devious ways leading from the street to the third or fourth story, whence you climb the outdoor winding stair to the editorial floor of the Harper shop. But when you have reached its level there are few formalities.

The floor is a big one, without partitions save in two corners. In one of the two little rooms these partitions create sits the editor of the magazine; in the other the editor of The Round Table. The desks of the other gentlemen who edit for the Harpers are in the one big department left. Mr. Bangs sits in plain view of the visitors' entrance, so that there is never any uncertainty as to whether he is in or not. If he is, he will see you at once unless he is extremely busy.

His way of disposing of contributions is decidedly businesslike. He reads them while you wait, putting aside what he likes and handing back the remainder. When you go out, you know just where you are. There are no delays and no lost manuscripts in his department.

One of John Kendrick Bangs' peculiarities lies in the somewhat unusual fact that he looks like his published portraits. His beard is heavy and black, but he keeps it trimmed extremely close. He dresses in brown mostly. He talks like a business man and injects few or no witticisms into his conversation. He likes baseball, among other things, and he commemorated a game between the married men and the bachelors of the Harper establishment last fall by a piece of rhyme of so many stanzas that it made a good sized pamphlet when printed for private circulation. He is personally very popular among his fellow workers.

Miss Ida Tarbell, who edited the Dana reminiscences now running through one of the magazines, is one of the most systematic literary women in New York. Soon after her graduation from college she joined herself to The Chautauquan Magazine, and her services in the organization of the staff and the various departments of that periodical were of the most valuable sort.

After a considerable period of hard work she went to Paris both for recreation and study. History and biography were the subjects in which she was most interested, and she was so well introduced and was so well prepared for her work that she was afforded unusual facilities in the libraries of the French capital. Better yet, certain social doors that remain closed to many Americans were opened to her, and among the acquaintances she was thereby enabled to form some were with persons who could assist her materially by offering valuable suggestions. Perhaps it was some one of these suggestions that started her to look up material bearing on the life and times of Mme. Roland. At all events, she ran across much that was new and important in that direction, and the result was the production of the Tarbell book on "Mme. Roland and Her Times," which seems likely long to remain "the last word" concerning this distinguished Frenchwoman.

The "Life of Napoleon," which followed some time later, was a virtual outgrowth of Miss Tarbell's Mme. Roland studies. The young woman's fitness for the production of historic manuscript was so thoroughly shown by the manner in which she handled the story of "The Little Corporal" that she was asked to write first the Lincoln life which bears her name and then to edit the Dana papers.

Mention of Miss Tarbell's contributions to the Napoleonic and the Lincoln revivals brings to mind the fact that a revival of interest in the career and achievements of John Brown of Ossawattomie is now well under way. It appears to have been started by a series of articles from the pen of Will M. Clemens, now running through a well known monthly.

For nearly three decades John Brown lived in Akron, O., where Mr. Clemens was born and where he was intimately acquainted with several members of the Brown family. Clemens first thought of writing a life of Brown when only 20 and confided the idea to Jason Brown, a son, who not only revised the chapters as they were written, but has also furnished many documents bearing on his father's life and work, several pictures not before published and a mass of information that could have been gathered from no other source. It is therefore probable that the present work will illumine many points in John Brown's career that have hitherto been obscure to the world at large.

Dr. Willard C. Gore's papers on student slang, which is being commented on in the literary journals as "good, but hardly confined to slang produced by the student mind," contains the following:

"Let her go, Gallagher—an expression signifying a readiness to proceed."

This clumsy definition would mightily amuse the Gallagher whose achievement gave rise to the now famous phrase. I don't know where he is at this time, or whether he is alive even, but I very well remember watching him at a billiard table in Buffalo some years ago and hearing his backer urge him almost tearfully to "let her go, Gallagher." I also remember that he did "let her go," to the utter defeat of his opponent and the dismay of all whose bets were laid on the wrong player. Gallagher was a St. Louis newspaper man, and his specialty was reporting horse races. He was a good reporter, too, but his skill with the cue was greater than his skill with the lead pencil.

DEXTER MARSHALL.

BOSTON TO PROVIDENCE.

Projected Third Rail Electric Railroad. Growing Popularity of the System.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—It is believed that eventually the third rail electric railroad will be in operation between Boston and Providence. The New York and New Haven people who were the first to give the system a practical test have been greatly pleased with the success of the experiment. The short line that has been in operation at Nantasket for a couple of years has been very profitable and demonstrated absolutely the efficiency of the third rail.

The chief problem that comes to the New York, New Haven and Hartford managers is the fast express train service. The only apparent mode would be to build two more tracks. There is no doubt that traffic, in the event of a third rail system in operation between the two towns, would tremendously increase. This has been proved repeatedly where the electric road has been tried. It is said that on the Hartford and New Britain branch, which is third rail and a part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford line, that traffic has increased over 275 per cent, due mainly, of course, to the low fares. The officials of the above railroad are giving this project of a complete third rail system considerable thought.

Since the little Nantasket line has been in operation hundreds of railway experts have visited the place for purposes of examination. A Chicago magnate is among the latest to come here and conclude that the third rail is what his company should operate.

JOHN L. WRIGHT.

DAINTY SANDWICHES.

Between thin slices of white bread buttered place tender nasturtium leaves well covered with mayonnaise dressing. These are to be served with game and must be eaten soon after being made, as the leaves soon wither.

Peanut sandwiches are perhaps the newest kink in sandwiches. Spread the thin slices of white bread with mayonnaise dressing and cover well with ground peanuts that have been well roasted. Served with sherry they are delicious.

For English walnut sandwiches take one cup of English walnut meats chopped very fine, added to enough Philadelphia cream cheese to make a paste; add salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, and spread on very thin white bread that has been lightly buttered.

For olive sandwiches chop the olives very fine and mix with chicken livers that have been thoroughly cooked and mashed quite smooth. Use one-third livers and two-thirds olives, mixing the whole with thick mayonnaise dressing. Serve in fanciful forms of white bread, ice cold.

Fashion has approved of the sandwich—probably because it is so English. Both white and fine-grained brown bread are used and the sandwich is either rolled and tied with ribbon or cut in some fancy shape. Here are a few of the most popular sandwiches of the present moment.

To make caviare sandwiches take a small box of Russian caviare, turn it into a shallow dish and beat into it, alternately, a little at a time, lemon juice and olive, stirring until you have a thick white paste. Spread thickly upon bread and scatter over the top finely grated hard-boiled eggs.

For salmagundi sandwiches, to a half cupful of thick mayonnaise add two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, a dessert spoonful of grated horseradish and two of finely chopped cucumbers. Spread the bread with this mixture and then with a thin layer of finely chopped rare beef, and cover with more dressing and bread.

Raisin sandwiches are quite the thing to serve with lemonade or sweet punch and are made by cutting large raisins in half with sharp scissors and removing the seeds. Lay the fruit closely together between the thin buttered white bread and moisten with a suspicion of brandy or sherry, but not enough to reach the bread and make it soggy. Cut the bread in fancy shapes.

Hot cheese sandwiches are particularly nice for Sunday evening tea and are a great favorite with men. Slice the bread very thin and cut it round with a large biscuit-cutter. Put a thick layer of grated cheese between the two forms, sprinkle with salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, and press the round pieces of bread well together. Fry them to a delicate brown on each side, in equal parts of hot lard and butter, and serve very hot.

Hard Cash.

"Are you going to use bricks in the construction of your house?" asked a friend.

"No," replied the owner of the property, as he glanced over the estimate furnished by the contractor, "rocks."—Chicago News.

PERSONALS.

Senator Smith of New Jersey is often mistaken for a minister, yet he has the reputation of being one of the most inveterate poker players in the senate.

At a recent court ball held at the Imperial Palace in Vienna it was noticed that the Emperor "cut" Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semitic leader and mayor of Vienna.

Representative Walker of Massachusetts is said to be one of the best horsemen in the house. He rides every morning before he begins his work for the day.

M. Pajot, who died a few years ago in Paris, was the oldest member of the French senate. He was born eighty-six years ago, and was first elected to the National Assembly in 1871.

Miss Adelaide Mason, the daughter of Marion Manola, the well known actress, is to be married to Mr. Charles Dana Burrows of Portland, Me., a nephew of Thomas B. Reed.

Bishop Coleman of Delaware has publicly condemned the custom of erecting what he calls "heathen monuments" in Christian cemeteries. Among heathen monuments he classes obelisks, wrecked ships, broken shafts and urns.

Miss Rosa Leech, the young Iowa school teacher who some time ago attracted considerable attention by setting in motion a "chain" for collecting pennies to pay for her college education, has now received enough money to study abroad.

One of the students at the College of Music in Cincinnati, known as Miss Katherin Agnes Gulick, is in reality Suma Matsu Honjo, the daughter of a Japanese noble who married an American, Miss Emma Tyler, a relative of the president of that name.

A number of women of high rank are in Roman Catholic convents in England. Two of the Ladies Howard, sisters of the Duke of Norfolk, are nuns; so is Lady Edith Fielding, sister of Lord Denbigh. Lady Francis Bertie, sister of Lord Abingdon, is a nun, as are likewise Miss Dormer, daughter of Lord Dormer, and the two Misses Clifford, sisters of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Not less than four of the Misses Stonor, sisters of Lord Clifden, are living in cloister. Two of the Viscountess Clifden's brothers are priests, one being Mgr. Stonor.

TRIP HAMMER BLOWS.

Praying is always easy, when we kneel on praying ground.

Minutes are the mosaics of time, the ages are those of eternity.

Trying to love, is an absurdity; love is spontaneous combustion.

Christmas is man's "Declaration of Independence" of the devil.

Ought I to go to the theater? Yes, if Christ will go with you.

Duty and responsibility were married in the Garden of Eden.

Adversity gives the great man a chance to show how great he is.

The best thing to do with your troubles is to introduce them to your blessings.

The life of the Christian who does not love his Bible, is never marked by close resemblance to Christ.

The polychromatic Bible of the Higher Criticism is admirably adapted to meet the wants—of the Higher Critics.

Every Sunday is a link of gold in the chain of time. A blessed eternity is an endless chain, and all of its links are those of gold.—Ram's Horn.

ANSWERS.

Freshman—Certainly it is improper to kiss a girl of 10 years; but even if it wasn't, what's the use?

Housekeeper—We cannot tell you what is good for moths without knowing what is the matter with them.

Quaker—You lose the bet. A quill pen was used in writing the declaration of independence, not William Penn.

Piscatory—Your idea of using a lightning rod when fishing for electric eels is good, but your judgment is somewhat freckled.

Kickapoo—We have looked up and down several authorities, but can find nothing that relates to moccasins ever having been made on the Last of the Mohicans.

Pennibbs—Yes, employ a stenographer by all means. You have discovered how badly you write and a stenographer will enable you to learn how badly you think.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The man in the basement can always undersell his competitor on the floor above.

The man who goes to church because he has nothing else to do is an idle worshiper.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and others become humorists.

When a woman and a cyclone make up their minds to go anywhere nothing on earth can stop them.

The common belief that it is difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven prevents few men from trying to get rich.—Chicago Daily News.

Just Wanted to Know.

Tramp—"Is there anything around here that a poor man could do to earn a meal of vittles?"

Lady—"Yes. Step back this—"

Tramp—"All right, then; I haven't time to stop."—Cleveland Leader.

Not Etiquette.

Mrs. Faddle—"I thought you warranted that dog I bought of you well bred?"

Dog Dealer—"So it is, mum."

Mrs. Faddle—"Oh, no, it isn't; it bolts its food in the most vulgar manner."—Puck-Me-Up.

THE SQUAN CREEK FOLKS

Old Jep Jones Tells of a Tall White Ghost.

It Undertook to Reform the Village Liars, and Succeeded for a Time—The Stranger with a Cough.

[Copyright, 1898.]

One day there appeared at Squan Creek a stranger, who said he'd bin ordered by the doctor to take board down by the sea in order to cure his consumshun. He was a big, tall man, and looked as stout as an ox, but he had a terrible cough on him, and you had only to listen to that cough to know that all the doctors in the land couldn't cure him. He got a room and board with the Widder Hatch, and when we got to know him Abner Green sez to the rest of us:

"Boys, that stranger ar' pot long fur this cold world. He's lonely and he's dyin', and it's our dooty to go at it and cheer him up and make his few days on airth as cheerful as possible."

"How'll we do it?" asked Moses Green.

"Easy 'nuff. What we wants to do to him is to take turns tellin' him bright and cheerful lies. He may her heard a few lies in his lifetime, but no sich lies as we tell here in Squan Creek. I don't expect we kin save him from the grave, fur one of his lungs is most gone and the t'other is ailin', but we kin prolong his life by several weeks and help him to die happy. I'll lead off with that lie o' mine about the whale runnin' ashore in the bay, and sum of you will foller."

After considerable discussion it was decided to follow Abner's programme, and that same evenin' Abner called upon the stranger at his boardin' house and interduced himself and said:

"Bein' as you was never down to the seashore afore mebbe you was interested in whales?"

"Mightily interested," sez the stranger, whose name was Harding, as he coughs a long and lonesome cough.

"I had a leetle adventure with one the t'other day down in the bay," sez Abner as he braces up to begin lyin'. "I was lookin' fur an old oyster bed when a whale riz right up under my boat and sent the hull outfit 50 feet high."

"Gracious, but you must her bin skeered!" sez the stranger.

"Yes, I was a bit skeered, but only fur a minit. I got my nerve back while I was up in the air, and I jest twisted myself around so as to light on the whale when I struck. I knowed the boat was busted all to smash, but I figgered that I could drive that whale up the creek and land him on the marsh."

"Brave and noble fisherman!" gasps the stranger, as he pats Abner on the back.

"When I struck the whale I digs him with my knife and thumps him with my heels, and arter a leetle I gits him headed fur the creek. He was goin' all right, and I was countin' on seventy bar'l o' ile and a ton o' whalebone, when he struck spar buoy No. 3, and was turned fur Cat island. I couldn't turn him agin, and he went ashore."

"And you had him safe?"

"I thought I had, but I hadn't. That whale jest went to work with his flukes and throwed mud till he dammed up the channel behind him and cut a new one right across the island and escaped. I'll take you down thar' sum day and let yo see whar' he cut through a hill 17 feet high and mowed down about a hundred trees as big as my body. While he was wallerin' about and wrenchin' hisself he spit up this 'ere relic, which I got hold of and preserved."

And Abner showed the stranger an old tin terbacker box he had bin carryin' around fur 20 y'ars, and looked as innercent as a lamb on a green hillside. The man took the box and looked it over, and when he handed it back he said Abner Green was a noble man and a hero. He hadn't much money jest then, but in the course of a couple of weeks he'd be ready to give up $50 fur that relic. He jest believed that story from start to finish, and he said he had no doubt that it had added a hull month to his life. He wanted to hear from others, and fur the next two weeks sum one of the crowd was with him most of the time. He never doubted anythin' they said, and when they had finished he called them poets and statesmen and heroes and made 'em feel that life was wuth the livin'. Mebbe it was three weeks from the time he cum, when sunthin' happened to Abner Green. He was comin' over the marsh from the boathouse one night when a ghost suddenly riz up afore him. It was a tall, white ghost, and the fust thing it did was to cuff Abner on the ear in a way to make his head ache fur a month. Then it said:

"Abner Green, git down on yer knees and begin to pray, fur you haven't got but five minits to live!"

"What hev I dun?" wails Abner as he gits down.

"You lied about that whale!"

"Yes, I know I did, and I own it up. I'm one of the biggest liars in Squan Creek, but I'm willin' to reform. Let me go and I'll stick to the truth all the rest of my life!"

The ghost cuffed his other ear and gave him three or four kicks and started him off, and the fun of the thing was that nobody would believe Abner's yarn. Everybody thought it was a new lie, and even as the tears stood in his eyes they winked at each other. It was only a night or two later that Philetus Springwell met up with that same ghost. He was walkin' over the marsh, whistlin' as he went, when the ghost riz up and grabbed him and shook him around until his jints cracked and he bellered fur mercy.

"Philetus Springwell!" sez the ghost, "you lied about seein' a shark 70 feet long!"

"I know I did," sez Philetus, "and I'm sorry fur it. That shark was only 50 feet long, but I had to lie to match the other liars."

The stranger pranced him around sum more, and Philetus got the length of that shark down to 15 feet. Arter bein' kicked he owned up that he didn't see no shark 'tall, and was allowed to go. Then Aaron Stuben met the ghost and got thumped around 'till he owned up to all his lies and promised to tell the truth thereafter, and he was followed by Jonas White, Simon Bebee and Caesar Davis. Nobody believed the fust two or three, but when five or six men set in to tell the same story it appeared there might be sunthin' in it. A public meetin' was called, and Jacob Spooner got up'n said:

"My friends, six of the biggest liars in Squan Creek her met a ghost on the marsh and bin thumped halt to death and made to promise that they wouldn't lie no more. If this keeps on—if all the liars hev got to cease lyin'—we might as well give away our property and walk out of town. What ar' the sense of the meetin'?"

Thar was a good deal of talk, and it was finally decided to lay fur the ghost. He was laid for night arter night, but he never showed up. Bimby somebody axed about the stranger, and it was found that he disappeared the day of the public meetin'. It didn't take long to put two and two together, and it was Abner Green who throwed down his hat and jumped on it and yelled:

"By the great pewter spoon, but that feller was no consumptive! He jest cum here to git us to lie and to thump us fur it, and he's mighty nigh broke up high society and knocked the price of real estate down 50 per cent!"

Then them six liars who had promised the ghost to go out of bizness and jine the church went to lyin' agin harder'n ever, and the other liars told new lies, and betwixt and between us all Squan Creek slowly rekivered her lost prestige and dodged the calamity which most of the wimen predicted.

"WHAT HEV I DONE?" WAILS ABNER AS HE GITS DOWN.

A Royal Photographer.

Empress of Austria possesses a unique collection of photographs taken by herself during her travels of the last nine years. They consist of portraits of all the beautiful women and girls whom her majesty has seen, a great number of them being Italians and French. Attached to each photograph is a paper on which is written the name, age and description of the lady depicted, together with the date on which the portrait was taken, and the place.—N. Y. Post.

Durham Bull is the odd name of a Greenwood county (Mo.) farmer. His mother's name was Ann Durham and his father's name was Jonathan Bull.